

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th, 1917

No. 27

## N. A. COOK, Butcher

Special for this week home made  
**Bologna and Pork Sausage**

**Fresh Meat at a Re-  
duced Price**

The prices of cattle and hogs have dropped. We have therefore reduced the price of certain cuts of beef and pork. Come in and let us tell you about it.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Eggs and Poultry.

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Telephone 127



## Make More Money

out of your dairy by  
using the

## Sharples Milking Machine

The only milking machine  
with the upward squeeze  
to the teats. We will be

glad to give you information and prices.

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.**

AGENTS -o- DIDSBURY

## Stop--Read!

I will take your milk or cream fifty-two weeks in the year and will give you in exchange the best service, highest prices, accurate tests and prompt returns. What more do you want? An enquiry costs nothing. Call and see me, or Phone 23, before consigning your shipments.

## CLOVERHILL CREAMERY

DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

A tri-weekly mail service has been established between Innisfail and Knee Hill Valley, leaving Innisfail on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

The following changes have taken place in the C. P. R. passenger service: Northbound, 9.15 and 15.11 (daily); southbound, 13.36 (daily) and 20.04. No change in the midnight and early morning trains.

Didsbury has a number of substantial brick business blocks, which give the appearance of solidity—and the appearances do not belie the facts—and it is backed up solidly by a prosperous community. The man who put the "Did" in Didsbury was a far sighted chap who knew that Didsbury would do things worth while.

## Rosebud School Report

Names in order of merit.

From VI to VII—Ruth Goeke, Nellie Wilson, Wayne Goeke, Clarence Nelson, Kate Fox, Wilma Meek (on probation).

From IV to V—Annie Enlund, Edgar Klaholt, Harlan Goeke.

From III to IV—Frank Burgess, Amy Wilson, Jeanette Chapin, Peter Fox, Milton Chapin.

R. Wender, Teacher.

## Zella School Report.

The following is the list of successful candidates for promotion in Zella school at the June examinations:

Into grade VII—Ada Wright.

Into grade VI—Olive Hyde and Irvyn McWhorter.

Into grade IV—Ethel Wright, Cleone Brower and Ada Jahnke.

Into 2nd half grade II—Osborn Brower, C. H. Carver, Teacher.

Tell us the news—we'll print it

## AROUND THE TOWN

Flags were flying over patriotic Didsbury on Canada's Jubilee Day.

You can buy a Rain Coat at a great reduction at J. V. Berscht's.

Miss M. Freeman left on Saturday on a ten days' visit with her parents at High River.

Again, we ask you to keep an eye on our Bargain Windows on Saturday, J. V. Berscht's store.

The Carlyle Dairy Co. had a splendid opening of their creamery and cheese factory on Monday.

The Misses Clara and Rita Cummings left last Saturday night to spend a week's holidays at Calgary.

Rev. D. H. Marshall returned home last week and occupied the Presbyterian pulpit on Sunday evening.

W. Hilliard left on Sunday for a well earned two months' holiday to his old home in Eastern Canada.

We still have a splendid assortment of suits in stock which we offer to you at a remarkable reduction. J. V. Berscht.

The country is looking fine; the crops are coming along splendidly and the farmers are wearing the smile that won't come off.

Didsbury moved out of town for the holiday, only a corporal's guard remaining behind. Most of our people went to the big show at Calgary.

Arrangements are about completed for a furniture store to start up in the Leuszler block with a \$20,000 stock, which is expected in a few days.

Mrs. N. A. Cook, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Weidner, motored over to Three Hills on Saturday on a week's visit to friends in that vicinity.

W. Holt, the barber, left for the East on Sunday. He will try the fibre of the whiskers that grow on the faces of the effete Easterners before he returns.

Miss E. Jones and Miss Elizabeth McDonald, of the staff of the Hudson Bay company, Calgary, are spending a short holiday here, guests at the Rosebud hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cuncannon and Miss Edith Proctor, motored to Gull Lake on Sunday. Mrs. Cuncannon and Miss Proctor will remain at the lake for some time.

Word has been received here that the Mayor and Mrs. Osmond have arrived safely in London, Ont. They are enjoying a renewal of old acquaintances and scenes of bygone days.

Mrs. Robert Alloway and family, of Edmonton, arrived Friday night and will make their home for the summer on their farm, west of town. Mrs. Alloway was a former resident of Didsbury.

The second annual school fair at the Provincial School of Agriculture, Olds, will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1917. Prize lists and all information can be obtained by addressing W. J. Elliott, principal of the School of Agriculture, Olds.

The Woman's Institute will meet at the Red Cross rooms at 2 p. m., on July 12. Miss Mona Wilson will give a recitation, the roll call is to be answered by cake recipes and don't forget the question box. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The Y. P. A. Rally will be observed in the Evangelical church next Sunday. The pastor will preach on the subject of "Prayer" in the afternoon. A program of interest to young people and all will be rendered in the evening at 7.30. A hearty welcome to all.

L. Hillyer, for two years with the Canadian navy as wireless operator, is spending part of his furlough here, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Thomson, at the Rosebud hotel. The ship on which Operator Hillyer was serving was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea. Mr. Hillyer returns to Halifax on Sunday to report for duty.

An interdenominational camp meeting under the auspices of the Alberta and Saskatchewan Holiness Association will be held in Carstairs from July 6 to 16. Rev. T. C. Henderson, a noted Methodist evangelist from Columbus, Ohio, will have charge of the services. Mr. Henderson has exceptional ability as a public speaker. Don't miss hearing him.

The boys' ball clubs of Didsbury and Carstairs met on the local diamond on Saturday. The way the home team swatted the ball wasn't slow. They simply batted the Carstairs pitcher out of the box. This is the second time these two teams have met and each won a game on their home ground. The deciding game is being played at Carstairs today.

## U. F. A. Picnic

Watch this space for announcement of U. F. A. Picnic.

C. F. RENNIE,

Secretary.

## Selective Conscription Still Under Debate

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, contributed one of the best speeches to the debate on the conscription bill now going on in the House of Commons at Ottawa, during the course of which he said:

"We are considering the necessity and the principal of compulsory military service in Canada. Hitherto the effort of Canada has been put forward under the voluntary system of enlistment. The effort which Canada has put forth under that system has been wonderful; it has been such as to command the admiration of the world, and I believe it will for all time stand to the credit, the renown, the honor and the glory of Canada, that by voluntary effort she has been able to do what she has done. I do not regard the effort which Canada has put forth under the voluntary system as having been a failure; I say, on the contrary, that that effort was a magnificent success."

"Canada's effort," Sir Thomas goes on to say, "under the voluntary enlistment plan was a wonderful success, but voluntary enlistment has run its course, and we are now considering a system of compulsory military service which will organize and mobilize selectively the manhood of this country in order that we may continue to play our part in the prosecution of this war. The fact is that the world and its civilization cannot be saved in this great crisis by the voluntary system as against Germany organized under the Prussian military system. We have reached the stage in Canada today when, if we are to continue to play our part in this war, if we are to observe our obligations of honor to the men who have gone to the front, we must resort to compulsory military service. This war is not like other wars in history. In the vastness of its scale, in its issues the most vital to humanity, in its menace the most dread to civilization, and so far as we can judge it is not near its conclusion. We have not even reached the crisis of this war and the question before us is: Shall Canada's efforts slacken; shall we continue to put forth our utmost strength, or shall we quit? I think there can be only one answer—Canada must continue to put forth the utmost of her effort. And for how long? Until this war is determined in our favor. There can be no truce, there can be no peace, until the issue is victory for the Allies and for Canada as one of the Allies."

## Gore Happenings

June 26,

On Thursday afternoon, June 22, the Mountain View Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. E. Blain, the president in the chair. After reading the minutes the following motions were made and carried:

That we hold a picnic at the Gore school on July 12.

That we send a box of provisions to the Military Red Cross Hospital at Ogden on June 30.

That Mrs. E. St. Clair and Mrs. C. P. Barnes act as auditors for the Institute.

That we adopt the creed procured by the delegate at the convention in Calgary as one of our opening exercises; also that we have a number of copies typed.

During the afternoon the ladies worked on the Red Cross quilt. Mrs. C. P. Barnes played several piano selections during the afternoon which were greatly appreciated.

At the close of the meeting the hostess served a dainty lunch, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Wm. Riest very ably took charge of the services in the school on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Archer motored out to Three Hills for the week end. Mr. Archer says a little more moisture is needed out there to ensure the big crops they have been having the last couple of years.

## Red Cross Notes

Mrs. A. G. Studer, secretary-treasurer of the Red Cross Society, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the general fund:

Charaviri at Mr. Zimmermann's per Grace Ruby.....\$ 5.00  
Mrs. McCoy.....2.00  
Springside Ladies.....3.50

The Red Cross Society would appreciate further donations towards paying for the paint and glass for renovating the Red Cross rooms. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Booker, Mr. Harrison and their men kindly gave their time and labor—now it is up to the others to help pay. The glass alone cost \$40. If this appeal does not bring in the necessary funds, it means a canvas of the town, which takes time, and the women workers feel they need their time to sew and keep up their end of the supply for the wounded boys, therefore the secretary sends out an urgent request to all to do their bit by sending to her any donation, large or small, they may decide to give.

The following donations have been received for the above:

Mr. Osmond.....\$ 5.00  
Mr. E. E. Wilson.....1.00  
Mr. A. Studer.....1.00  
Mr. Sick......50  
Mr. Stauffer.....2.00

## BIRTHS

McCUTCHEON—On Saturday, June 23rd, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McCutcheon, a daughter.

PERRON—On Friday, June 29th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Perron, a son.

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged...\$ 462.75

Mrs. L. J. Wrigglesworth...10.00

\$ 472.75

## W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND  
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

HORSES taken to pasture, Enquire E. E. Wilson, Didsbury.

STOCK taken to pasture on two miles east and half mile south of Didsbury. Apply F. D. Asmus, Didsbury.

WANTED—Eggs. We will pay the highest cash prices. A. A. Ferrin, egg dealer, Didsbury.

## HOUSE TO TRADE

Four lots (100 foot frontage) with large house two stories, 13 rooms, steam heated, water system with bath, good well. Free of all encumbrances. Will trade for farm property. Apply Mrs. J. S. S. Drumbeller.

## LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local  
Manager for particulars.

## UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.00

Total Assets Exceed: \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—J. R. Wilson, Mgr.



**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**

MADE IN CANADA

READ THE LABEL

CONTAINS NO ALUM

THIS BAKING POWDER IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING INGREDIENTS: POTASSIUM BICARBONATE, CITRIC ACID, AND STARCH.

## Moose Jaw Ranchers' Fair

Unrivalled List of Attractions Arranged For the Big Event

With total prize lists aggregating \$25,000, a first class stampede, a harness meeting, livestock show, flower and dog shows, and the largest Midway and the finest platform vaudeville and acrobatic attractions ever offered in the West, the Ranchers' Fair and Livestock Show to be held at Moose Jaw, July 17th to 20th, promises to be unique in Fair annals on the Prairies.

The Exhibition, which will be the largest ever attempted here, will not only bring together all of the finest breeds of livestock, the best of agricultural products, the fastest of harness horses, the best dogs, rarest flowers, and greatest bronco riders, but will provide entertainment and education for all classes of people.

The Stampede, which will be bigger and better than last year, will be under the direction of Ad. P. Day, of Medicine Hat, the man who made the last Stampede. The harness races will be under the auspices of the Western Canada Fair Association, and the livestock, dog and flower shows will be governed by the same regulations as those governing the best shows of these types.

Ample accommodation at fixed and reasonable prices has been provided for any number of visitors, one way round trip fares have been secured from the railways, and all plans completed to make the fair the finest four day outing that could be found anywhere.

## Father's Love

The love between fathers and sons has never been given the conspicuous place that is given to boys and their mothers. Is that because it is more elusive than mother love—for it is hardly less profound or beautiful. Seldom do hints of this heavy come to the surface in writing. But here is a single sentence from a letter written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, on his eightieth birthday at the homecoming of his boy: "His Honor, Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, just arrived from Europe."

"I look up to him as my magistrate and he knows me as his father, but my arms are around his neck and his mustache is sweeping my cheek—I feel young again at fourscore."



## PARENTS

who love to gratify children's desire for the same articles of food and drink that grown-ups use, find

## INSTANT POSTUM

just the thing.

"There's a Reason"

W. N. U. 1162

## Not a Disgrace

Some people in the United States and Canada seem to think that there is an element of disgrace in the use of the word conscription as applied to a soldier. But this is not necessarily so. Compulsory military service would not imply that every soldier served under compulsion. We have compulsory education in the province. Nobody objects to it on the ground that it is a disgrace to be compelled to acquire an education. Observance of the law is compulsory. Such compulsion is not regarded as a disgrace or a hardship by law-abiding citizens.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Maid—Is this paper I got from Mr. Scribbler's room waste paper, mum?

Landlady—No, he hasn't written anything on it yet.

## WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c., quickly cured by EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Nanaimo, Ont.

(Free Sample on Request)

## Not Identified

Teacher—When did Horatius hold the bridge?

Pupil—Nobody of that name has given any bridge parties in our neighborhood for several years.

## CANADIAN SOLDIER'S LETTER

Says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Have kept him Fit through Two Wars

Sapper A. Hartley, of the A. Company, Canadian Engineers, whose home address is 906, Trafalgar-street, London, Ontario, is one of the many who have written in praise of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. He says: "As a constant user of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, I would like to add my testimony to their value. I used them when I was in the South African War, and, finding the benefit of them there, have taken them since whenever I felt run-down. I always recommend them, for I know that they do all that is claimed for them. In my opinion they are the best tonic anyone can take for loss of appetite, poorness of the blood, or general weakness of the system."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold E. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-st., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervousness, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Price: One tube, 30 cts; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations said to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England

## Sympathetic

"This Bliggins is a sympathetic nature?"

"In a way. He is honestly sorry for his fellows because so few of them know as much as he does."

Washington Star.

Sweet and palatable. Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

## Reproach to Britain

Mother Country Might Take More Interest in Overseas Dominions

The overseas dominions regard the destiny of the British Empire with as much enthusiasm as we in these islands do. They have, indeed, an ardent natural to young communities, which may well serve to stimulate our own ideas. It is a reproach to Great Britain that Sir Robert Borden should be able to say without challenge that before the war Germany had a more systematic and thorough knowledge of the resources and developments of the dominions than could be found in the United Kingdom. "May we not hope," he asked, "that after the war a livelier interest will be taken in the young nations of the great British Commonwealth?" No statesman or party who do not feel that in the policy of the future the Imperial interest must have a place which it never yet has had will find themselves in touch with national feeling. The Imperial war cabinet is the nursery of hopes that will be fulfilled, because it is the determination of all parts of the British dominions that the inspiration of the war shall not cease when peace comes.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

It is rumored that the "luck" of the Hohenzollerns has again been stolen. The "luck" is a plain gold ring with a black stone, said to have been dropped by a large frog upon the bed of a Hohenzollern Princess. Frederick the Great received the ring from his dying father with a note saying that while the jewel remained in the family the race would prosper. It was stolen by Countess Lichem in 1790, and not recovered until 1813. The dates cover a period of great Prussian reverses. 1813 saw a reversal of good fortune.

## "Tell It to the Marines"

Expression That Was First Used by Charles II.

"Tell it to the marines," we say, and thus express our doubts. According to Pepys, the man who first used the expression was King Charles II. of England. Somebody had been telling him about flying fish. The king thought flying fish were a joke. But a colonel of marines who happened to be in the party assured him that flying fish were a familiar reality in the tropics. "Henceforth," said King Charles, "whenever we cast doubt upon a tale that lacketh likelihood, we will tell it to the marines—if they believe it, it is safe to say it is true." For the marines go everywhere and see everything. The United States and the British are the only forces which include a marine corps—a corps of men who are neither sailors nor soldiers, but both, says Collier's. It is because they are both that they are the first to go when trouble starts—whether it's in Vera Cruz or Guam. Our marines have seen service in Egypt, Tripoli, Algiers, Mexico, China, Japan, Korea, Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Formosa, Sumatra, Hawaii, Samoa, Alaska, the Philippines and Haiti.

## AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

A Well Known Resident of Port Hawkesbury Is Restored to Health and Strength

One of the best known men in the town of Port Hawkesbury, N.S., is Mr. William Duff. He has been a member of the municipal council for 16 years, chairman of the school board, and held other responsible positions. Mr. Duff's words, therefore, can be taken as coming from a man who has the esteem and respect of his fellow townsmen. He makes no secret of the fact that he believes Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life, and that they restored him to good health, after several medical men had failed to cure him. Mr. Duff tells of his illness and cure as follows: "About four years ago I was attacked with a gripe, which left me in a condition difficult to describe. I was attacked with general weakness, and a constant dull pain in the stomach. I became so weak that I could not walk a hundred yards without sitting down to rest. The food I ate continually soured on my stomach. My nerves were all gone, and palpitation of the heart and a fluttering sensation all through my chest, especially at night was almost unbearable. I was finally compelled to go to bed, and called in a doctor, who said my heart was affected, and treated me for that trouble. After three months attendance, and feeling no better I called in another doctor. His treatment also failed to help me, and I tried a third doctor. This one said there was nothing wrong with my heart that the trouble was due to my stomach. After treating me for a time he advised that I go to the hospital at Halifax. On a previous occasion, when I had an attack of rheumatism I had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided that rather than go to a hospital I would again try this medicine. I got a supply of the pills and began taking them. In a few weeks I could feel my strength returning, my stomach was giving me less trouble, the palpitation of the heart disappeared, and after a further use of the pills I felt as well as ever I did in my life. I can truly say that I feel more thankful than words can express for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Bankrupt

One or the other will have to go. My touring car or my limousine. The sheriff is here with the proof that I owe

For thirteen gallons of gasoline

## \$100 Reward. \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

"I think your wife needs a little change."

"Oh, no, doctor, a little change would never satisfy her needs. You don't know that woman."

Old friendships and old shoes will carry you many a mile.

## Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Booklet the Eye Free Ask Druggist or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



## EXCELSIOR

INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

IS ISSUING a new policy contract which will give your beneficiary a guaranteed monthly income for life. Write for pamphlet.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

## Canadian Pacific Economies

The London Statist Favorably Impressed by C.P.R.

In discussing the recent Canadian Pacific report, the London Statist, which is one of the most conservative financial publications in England, has a two-page article headed Canadian Pacific Economies, which says that though the volume of traffic was all that could be desired, 1916 was one of the most difficult years ever experienced. Enormous business had to be handled with a serious shortage of cars, while the cost of material was rising by leaps and bounds; fuel and wages were increasing, and labor was scarce and less efficient. Had not the road been vastly improved in recent years and the capacity greatly increased, serious congestion must have occurred, making proper control over expenditure impossible. The Statist alludes further to the great improvement in train and car-load statistics and to the increased economy shown by the conducting transportation ratio. It thinks that notwithstanding the advancing costs, the net earnings and profits for 1917 will compare favorably with those for 1916, and that there is every likelihood that the growth of the company's activities will prove as wonderful in the future as in the past.

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Parmedee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

## No Sense of Fitness

"Poor Jones was such an odd, contrary sort of man."

"Yes, indeed. Why, even when he came to die he did it in the living room."

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON, Pleasant Bay, C.B.

## At German Headquarters

First General—We'll refer to the rout as a strategic retreat due to a numerical superiority of the enemy.

Second General—Why not try something new? For instance? "According to a pre-arrangement of the general staff, we retired along the sector in an effort to effect a coup de main on the enemy, but succeeded in enticing him to advance only as far as our third line trenches."

Miller's Worm Powders are a prompt relief from the attacks of worms in children. They are powerful in their action and, while leaving nothing to be desired as a worm expellant, have an invigorating effect upon the youthful system, remedying fever, biliousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and other ailments that follow disorders caused by worms in the stomach and bowels.

"Do you like your new motor car?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Chuggins. "My husband isn't away from home nearly as much as he used to be."

"How does he spend his time?"

"Trying to get the car started."

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians.

## The Draft in the Range

American people have a very high appreciation of the humor of Englishmen, and have been specially tickled by a story Colonel Cody used to tell. He said that some years ago an Englishman who had never been in the west before was his guest. They were riding through a Rocky Mountain canyon one day, when suddenly a tremendous gust of wind swept down upon them and actually carried the Englishman clean off the wagon seat. After he had been picked up, he combed the sand and gravel out of his whiskers and said: "I say! I think you overdo ventilation in this country!"—Tit-Bits.

"Remember this, my son—if you want to make a hit you must strike out for yourself."

"You're mixed in your baseball talk, pa; if you strike out you can't make a hit."

## Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited

HULL - CANADA

## LAUNDRY BILLS

are unnecessary if you wear Arlington Collars and Cuffs. They are waterproof and all that is necessary when they become soiled is to wash them with soap and water and they look as good as linen. No ironing is necessary. Ask your dealer for them. Manufactured by the ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited Fraser Avenue, Toronto



## Wood's Phosphorine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood, cures all diseases of the blood, Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One trial box, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Webster.)

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.1, N.2, N.3

Used in French Hospitals with Eminent Success. Cures Chronic Weakness, Lost Vision, Stomach, Kidney, Bladder, Diseases, Blood, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Gout, Gravel, etc. EITHER NO DRUGS OR GENTLEST DRUGS. POST 4 CTS. PER PACKAGE. BEHNSON ST. NEW YORK. L. EVANSON TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. L. EVANSON MED. CO. HAVENSTOCK RD. HANSTEAD, LONDON, ENGL. TESTIMONIALS ON REQUEST. EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND PAINLESS. LASTING CURE. BEHNSON ST. NEW YORK. "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.



## BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

## MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

## Seven Million Killed

Total Casualties in War Exceeds Population of United Kingdom

The number of men killed in the war thus far was estimated at 7,000,000 by Arthur Henderson, member of the British war council, in an address at Richmond, England. He estimated the total casualties of the war to be in excess of the population of the United Kingdom. (The population of the United Kingdom, according to the census of 1911, was 45,370,000.)

Mr. Henderson said that after nearly three years of unprecedented military effort there were no immediate prospects of a cessation of hostilities. The severe character of the war and its prolongation tempted some persons to ask why peace should not be attempted by other means. He would tell them, he said. It was because the challenge thrown down by Germany in 1914 still held good. The lust of world domination which dictated the policy of aggressive military action on the part of Germany continued to be supported by the German Emperor and his Prussian advisers. Until the great act of liberation had been fully achieved the Allies could not falter.

## ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring. Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison. Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc. Pure—Best for baby's rashes. Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores



## MEN AT THE DIRECTING CENTRE OF BRITAIN'S VAST FIGHTING MACHINE

IN TOUCH WITH WAR OPERATIONS ON ALL FRONTS

The Seven Men Who Compose the British War Cabinet and Under Whose Guidance the War Operations on the Wide Flung Battle Front are Planned and Put Into Effect

Just now, in England, there is a group known as the "seven men who matter"—seven men who are more important to every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom than anybody else.

They are the seven who direct the war.

These seven men who matter are the prime minister, David Lloyd George; the money minister, Andrew Bonar Law; the labor minister, Arthur Henderson; the two empire ministers, Lord Curzon and Lord Milner; and two fighting chiefs, Sir John Jellicoe and Sir William Robertson.

They sit in a plain room, behind a dingy front, in one of the shortest and greyest little streets in England. In a room at No. 10 Downing street, the brain of the British war executive is constantly at work.

There is the war brain of the Russian troops over in Petrograd; there is the war brain of France in Paris; there is the army direction of the mountain fighters of Italy in Rome, the city of the seven hills; but this one war direction brain is respected and spoken of as more important than all.

Lloyd George presides, and he, with Bonar Law, Arthur Henderson, and Lord Curzon and Lord Milner form the war cabinet. The other two who make the seven are Admiral Sir John Jellicoe of the navy and General Sir William Robertson of the army. Admiral Jellicoe is the first sea lord and naval head of the admiralty; General Robertson is the chief of the imperial staff and military head of the army.

The great war brain is well supplied with nerves which link up with the fighting machines all over Europe and across the deserts of Africa and by the borders of the Tigris and the Euphrates, where some of its forces are fighting close by the ancient sites of Babylon and Nineveh.

The seven sit nearly every day in conference; the five sit every day. In both cases they are able to call in men who know various sections of all the various departments connected with fighting on the sea, on the land, or in the air. If the British war cabinet has to consider the striking of a blow in some new theatre of war, the five meet at No. 10 Downing street. Admiral Jellicoe hurries across from the admiralty, in naval uniform and peak cap and carrying dispatch boxes. General Robertson hurries across Whitehall from the war office. The council is complete.

The prime minister, seated at the head of the table says:

"We want to do so and so in such and such a region."

General Robertson replies that he can spare so many hundreds of thousands of troops to carry out this new phase of the war.

Can they be fed? Instantly, with the case of a man reaching down a hat from a peg, a profound expert on the rationing of great armies is brought in.

"In how many days can you provide the food for say, a quarter of a million of men at such and such a place, so many hundred miles from any big source of food supply?"

Clearly and quickly the answer is given.

Can that number of men be transported to that place by sea? Admiral Jellicoe looks after that. With his fellow experts at his back and call, he informs the cabinet, with marvelous speed how many transports it will require, how many transport ships there are available, how many of the German submarines have been destroyed in that particular region, and what measures are ready to make the voyage of armies across the water almost as safe as a trip on a penny steamer to Kew Gardens on a summer afternoon.

Are there rifles, ammunition, field grenades, steel rails, tanks, trench timber, leather, iron, copper, explosives and other engines and instruments of war ready in sufficient quantity for the equipment of such a force? Instantly experts who have spent a lifetime in equipping armies and great masters in the science of ordnance and heads of vast munition factories are called into council.

Thus the new blow is decided upon and all is got ready in smoothness and silence behind the scenes.

Sometimes decisions made and consultations carried on by the seven are of such profound importance that the enemy would give untold gold to know what goes on in the plain room in Downing street. Sir Douglas Haig and General Nivelle have been seen at 10 Downing street when nearly the whole world thought they were in France.

Sir Douglas Haig can be in the neighborhood of the trenches in the face of the enemy at 6 a.m. and in secret conclave with the British war cabinet at 3 p.m. the same afternoon. Not until he has gone back, and has arrived safely at headquarters in France does the government announce in the daily papers that he has been here.

The prime minister has been about a quarter of a century in parliament, and has held one great office after another in British cabinets. Bonar Law is reckoned the most gifted debater in parliament, and is now leader of the house of commons. Lord Curzon has been viceroy of India, ruler of 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 people. Lord Milner was an expert on taxation and inland revenue before he went out to do imperial work which led to the establishment of the Union of South Africa under British rule. Arthur Henderson became labor adviser to the government under Mr. Asquith; now he is the labor member of the war cabinet.

Admiral Jellicoe commanded the fleet which secured the safe transport of 7,000,000 by sea.

General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, has risen from the lowest rank in the British army to the high position he now holds.

### Battle of World for Freedom

Great Boer Leader Gives Clear Cut Reason Why South Africa Fights for Britain

General Jan Christian Smuts, of South Africa, speaking at an Empire day celebration at Stepney, said:

"I am a barbarian from the veldt, a Boer who fought for three years against you when you were very wrong indeed."

"However, we have helped to convert you and win you back to the right road of freedom and liberty, and on that road you are now making the biggest struggle of your whole history. I am fighting with you, and not I alone, but thousands of my old companions of the Boer War."

"What has brought these men into the struggle? I do not think it is love of the British Empire. It is that they feel what you all feel—that the greatest, the most precious and most spiritual forces of the human race are at stake."

"Either we are going into the future under the drill sergeant on Prussian lines, or we shall move forward as free men and women. It is not the battle of the British Isles or the British Empire, it's the battle of the world. And when success is achieved I hope we may be all happy to know that we fought for lasting peace for mankind and that for centuries wars will not be heard of again on earth."

General Smuts said he was much amazed on visiting a certain South African camp to find South Africans who could not speak a word of English. It was difficult for them to understand words of command. When these difficulties were considered it was truly wonderful to think of the splendid services these men had rendered to the empire. To him, it was a wonderful thing—English, Dutch and South Africans uniting in order to lay on the altar the best they could give for the good cause.

It was a great privilege, to live in such times, and to take part in this great struggle for humanity.

### Mankind Will See Things as They Are

Dr. Macallum Tells Royal Society What He Expects After the War

"It is my firm conviction that had the allied nations cultivated the sciences as they must do, henceforth, there would have been no war, such as this."

This was the dictum of Dr. A.B. Macallum, F.R.C.S., University of Toronto, in his presidential address on "The Old Knowledge and the New," before the Royal Society of Canada.

Mankind today, as a result of this war, has parted with some fondly cherished illusions, he stated. It was a dark and sombre picture that would be thrown on the screen after the war was over.

"It will indeed be a new world and a new age, in which all the shibboleths will be discarded and mankind will see things as they are," he asserted. "Free trade and protection, the laissez-faire doctrine, individualism, socialism and all the creeds and counter creeds will be only memories from the past, because the conditions to be will refuse to be solved by doctrinaires and idealists."

### Rally Round the Hoe, Boys!

We'll rally round the hoe, boys, and join the ranks of toil, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" We'll train the crops to grow, boys, as if the soil, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" Where there is work to do, boys, we'll gather on the spot, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" To duty we'll be true, boys, and fill the vacant lot, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" Nature, kind master, will aid in our need. Down with the tater; up with the weed! So we'll rally round the hoe, boys, and train the crops to grow, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!"—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

"How was your speech received at the club?" "Fine. Why, they congratulated me heartily. In fact, one of the members came to me and told me that when I sat down he had said to himself that it was the best thing I had ever done."

## THE DESTINY OF EUROPE MAY BE SHAPED DURING NEXT SIX MONTHS

A VERY CRITICAL TIME AHEAD FOR THE ALLIES

Before the Coming Winter the War may be Won by a Decisive Battle on the West Front, as, Sooner or Later, the Germans Will be Brought Definitely to Bay by the Allies

In six months time we shall know the best or the worst.

The best will be that the spring summer and early autumn offensive of the Allies will have fatally crushed Germany and made her complete defeat only a matter of a few weeks; the worst will be that Germany, by averting a heavily punishing battle by systematic retreat, will have deferred the allied hope of victory until a future time not strictly to be defined.

What is eminently true is that the progress which the Allies make before the winter rain and snow limit active warfare will predetermine the duration of the present conflict.

In six months' time we shall know the results of the submarine campaign, and how far short of his aim of starving us out the enemy has fallen. Alternatively, we shall know to what extent the Germans have stemmed the progress of starvation in their own midst. The next six months indeed, are pregnant with the fate of Europe.

The Germans realize the significance of the half year ahead. They feel that what happens then may settle their destiny. History has no more vivid example of a nation fearful of disaster than Germany today, apprehending the probable consequences of the next six months.

By every ounce of energy in her composition Germany will strive to survive the coming spring, summer and autumn. After then the prospect is still dark as ever, for Germany is in the position of a gambler who wastes his entire substance, believing that if he can only last out long enough his luck is bound to turn.

"But let six months pass," argues the enemy, "and who knows what untoward events may occur in the Allied camp; the unexpected is always happening, and who, two years ago, would dare to have prophesied the end of carnage?"

The enemy then, plays for time. He has staked almost everything upon the success of his submarine campaign.

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paean, and he awaits its fruits. If the campaign is successful, all is well; if the results falsify his hopes, then, should he be still unbeaten on land, he will have yet another opportunity for a further throw of the dice.

On the other hand time is no longer on the side of the Allies in the sense that it was when the Entente powers were mobilizing their resources. Food and finance now must be taken into consideration, and it is clearly to the Allies' advantage that they should achieve their purpose as quickly as possible.

Had the Germans elected to stand on the battered line of the Somme, we could safely have prophesied victory for the Allies by the end of the year, for Haig would have broken their front and routed them, very much the same as General Maude's troops routed the Turks on the Tigris.

The Germans knew what was coming for them, and they quit in time. Refusing battle they have delayed the issue, and there is no telling when and where they will stand to meet the assault of the Franco-British armies, or when and where Hindenburg will use the manoeuvring mass, accumulated from the divisions released by the shortening of his line, and destined to be employed as the last desperate expedient against the Allies.

But, sooner or later, within the next six months, the Germans will be brought definitely to bay, and tested in a battle several times more violent than that which cost them six hundred thousand casualties on the Somme, and, compared to which even Verdun itself may look a mere episode.

Some time before this summer this battle will be fought.

Some time before the summer Germany will be able to calculate to a nicety what new accession of food supplies is available to relieve the hunger of her population. Thereafter, as the weeks creep round, the sign manual of Fate will be written in flaming letters of red over the face of Europe.

Everywhere there will be food shortage—the only difference between Germany and the countries of the Allies being one of degree. We shall be watching whether the starvation of Germany is complete, while she, on her part will be watching whether her U-boats have destroyed a sufficient number of ships to bring hunger to our doors.

Civilization holding its breath, will have but one thought: Who will starve first?

On Austria and Turkey the seeds of revolution will have been sown, and, about this time, the Kaiser should know whether these allies of his are to be more of a hindrance than a help to him. Bulgaria, which entered the war believing that a victory for the central powers was only a matter of a few months' time, should, by then, have had enough of the fighting and be ready to quit.

If we had the gift of divination and could see six months ahead, what a change in the war would meet our gaze! We should find the German either retreating into Belgium, or being steadily bled white on the vaunted Hindenburg line, as they were bled white on their two years' prepared line in Picardy.

We should see the German leaders, viewing, in hopeless fashion, the 1918 winter food prospects, and discontent and rebellion sweeping violently through Austria-Hungary.

It is too sanguine to believe that we will see the end of the war, but it is reasonable to believe that the end of the war will be in sight.—From Answers, London.

### The War and Socialism

The war has advanced socialistic doctrines. It has done more than all the movements of peace times to rebuff and control and weaken what the socialists call the capitalistic element.

Nevertheless, the bitterest opponents of the war are our socialistic leaders. They are less reconciled than the so-called pro-Germans. Why? There is a possible explanation. The agitation of socialistic doctrines provided many men with professions, with livelihood. Their profit was in an established order in which agitation could be continued endlessly. Their profit was disturbed or threatened where agitation had nothing against which to agitate. The world is moving too fast along their own lines for them to adjust themselves. We find them now our most vociferous reactionaries.—Detroit Journal.

"When I saw Smith last he was crowing over his new car."  
"When I saw him last he was growling under it."

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## The Finest Soldier In the World

Legend of the Superiority of the German Soldier Is Destroyed

Three years ago the German soldier had a great reputation. It was built upon three victorious campaigns. In 1864 Prussia picked a quarrel with Denmark and defeated her; in 1866 a similar process was followed with Austria; and then in 1870 Prussia humbled France, which had always been regarded as par excellence the country of the adventurous military spirit. These victories were victories of Prussia, not really of Germany—except the last, which led to the final Prussianizing of all Germany.

The merits of the German soldier were his absolute obedience, absolute sacrifice, devotion to the King of Prussia and Kaiser, subservience to his officer in all respects, suppression of his personal initiative—in fact, perfection as a human machine. These characteristics had been fully developed in the Prussian soldier; and the natural tendency of the Kaiserdom of Germany has been to stamp the Prussian characteristics on the armies of all the German states. Prussian barbarism has overlaid German civilization, and the result is German militarism. There was at one time a real German civilization, for that is the proper meaning of the word "kultur"; and there was culture in it according to the meaning of the English word. But Prussia has never yet been civilized. Prussians are a bad mixture of Wends, Letts and Goths; they are not real Germans. Their conversion to Christianity was as late as the thirteenth century, and then it was by the sword. Their rulers have kept them under the law of the sword ever since. It was only after Stein took up the reins of government in 1808 that serfdom was abolished, and that explains much. The Prussian soldier is still a serf in spirit, and a savage; and so he can be made a ready instrument for the most barbarous acts of war. Working on this material the iron discipline of Frederick the Great, continued and developed by Bismarck, Moltke, and their present-day successors, has impressed the nations with the Prussian power of creating a machine pitiless, grinding, destroying, invincible, with perfect organization behind it. And the nations have been afraid of this machine. Its characteristics were seen in China.

In the last few years before the war the world came to know some of the rotten features of the German army, the German officer, and the German soldier. The famous "Captain von Kopenick" will not readily be forgotten. He was an old cobbler who had not even been a soldier, as he was deformed. But losing an officer's uniform, which was not even complete, he assumed command of a squad of soldiers whom he met in a street in Berlin, and marched them out to Kopenick, a village eight miles southeast of the capital, where he held up the burgo-master or mayor, and robbed the treasury of the village. The brutal and disgusting conduct of Lieutenant von Forstner, in the neighborhood of Zabern (formerly Saverne) in Alsace-Lorraine, threw a light on the mentality of the German officer. But the greatest exposure of the inner rottenness of the system and its individuals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, was made in the celebrated military novel, "Aus Einer Bille," published in Germany in 1903, and translated into English under the title, "Life in a Garrison Town." The novel was suppressed in Germany and its author imprisoned. But still the machine kept its reputation.

If the German army, as a machine and in its individuals, had been what Germany had led Europe to believe, victory ought to have followed quickly the invasion of Belgium. But the Belgian soldier surprised the world by unexpected courage and sacrifice, with every disadvantage to face. He rose to nobility in comparison with the armies of the Kaiser. The French soldier soon found that individually he was more than the German's equal. His patriotic self-sacrifice made him strong in defeat as few believed that he could be, and then his innate brilliance as a soldier, the inheritance of centuries, came to the surface again. But the greatest revelation to the world was in the qualities of the British army. Mons, the Aisne and the Marne, followed by the two battles of Ypres, destroyed once for all the legend of the national superiority of the Germans as soldiers.

One and all they appear as gross materialists; French, Belgians and British appear as idealists—their inspiration is love of country, love of justice and right; it is a religious inspiration. Their inspiration is still a rising force, that of the Germans is spent in the consciousness of failure. The German idea of fighting is to overwhelm by mass; Frenchmen, Belgians and Britons, each desire nothing better than to get at the individual Boche in hand to hand conflict, with bomb or bayonet. So marked is this contrast at the present time that, while the French and British make continuous trench raids with their ordinary forces, the enemy apparently cannot get his rank and file to face this work (and has to employ his special sturmtruppen, or

storming troops. Whoever may be "the finest soldier in the world," it is not the German. Man to man, and hand to hand, he is proved inferior to three nationalities on the western front alone.—Rev. T. Hannan, C.F.

## Popularity of Mirrors

From the Time of Exodus Until the Present

It would be interesting to know who first tried to make some artificial device by means of which he could see himself and his surroundings reflected as he had seen them in a lake or pool. We know, however, that mirrors were used by the ancient Hebrews, for the Bible speaks of them in the book of Exodus. It was when they were building the tabernacle and needed brass for some of its fittings; every one gave liberally, we are told, the women gladly offering even their looking glasses of brass.

Antiquarians have discovered relics of mirrors of bronze, which they believe to have been in common use among the early Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. Some historians say that it was Praxiteles who first taught the use of silver in the making of mirrors, and that was about the year 328 B.C. They say, too, that craftsmen of Venice were the first to make mirrors of glass. The date assigned is the beginning of the Fourteenth Century. These were crude affairs at first, but soon beautiful ones were contrived and they became popular articles of adornment, as well as of use, with the Venetian ladies, who carried them about as they did their fans.

The French, it is generally conceded, have led the world in the production of beautiful mirrors; from the beginning of their taking up that art, their workmanship has been noted for its beauty and delicacy of touch, its exquisite detail. It has been said that the mirrors made in France during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries are the most beautiful known, both in design and in the coloring used in their decoration. It became the fashion, during the reign of Louis XIV., to insert mirrored panels into the walls, and these were framed in rich carvings or painted borders. Just as the great artists of the time, Fragonard, Boucher, Watteau, and others drew designs for the exquisite point lace which was being made all over the country by patient beauty-loving peasants, so they decorated the walls above and around these mirrored panels with their paintings. One of the best and most striking examples of this use of the mirror as a decorative feature may be seen by the tourist in the famous "Galerie des," one of the state apartments in the great palace at Versailles.

Mirror making is believed to have been introduced into England toward the latter part of the Seventeenth Century, and the craftsmen of that country are credited with the practical and useful invention of mirrors attached to, or used with, dressing tables and bureaus. The mirrors made during the colonial period in the United States are highly prized today for their beauty of line and decoration. They were frequently rectangular in shape, long and narrow, with a small section at the top divided off by a band, like the frame, and adorned with a painted design. Flowers were a favorite motif for such decoration, also ships on billowing waves, or swans in quiet pools. Many of these were framed in beautifully grained mahogany, with a soft dull polish like satin. Another popular style of frame was of wood, painted black and richly adorned with gold in quaint design.

The interior decorations of today are finding mirrors a valuable adjunct in producing the effect desired. For one thing, they help greatly in giving an air of spaciousness to a small apartment. Then, too, placed as they should be, where they will reflect a pleasing picture, they add much to the beauty of their surroundings. For example, one artist achieved a place of delight in a sun parlor, a square room with two sides all of glass, a third consisting largely of an archway connecting it with the rest of the house, and the fourth a solid wall separating it from other apartments. This solid wall she covered with mirrors in panels. The result was that the sun parlor seemed to be doubled in size, which gave it a welcome air of spacious comfort and, as the mirrored wall looked out upon a lovely garden, it served as a picture as well.

## The Gardener's Opportunity

The whole world faces a shortage in food crops this year, writes Leonard Barron in Garden Magazine. The resources of the grain producing countries (of which America is one) will be taxed to the utmost to feed millions of people. This is not a sensational scare! It is a cold, stern fact proved by official figures. Every pound of food that is produced by those who have the opportunity to utilize small pieces of land for their own supply will help to relieve the general pressure. The garden neighbors are in a position of unusual opportunity to render practical aid, because they are more or less skilled workers. They should largely raise their own vegetables, stimulate the neighbors to do likewise, and also cooperate with all local and national agencies to develop the home garden.

## Vagaries of Femininity

Do Men of Bad Habits Fascinate Women

Of all the queer and unpleasant truths dragged into the light of day by way of the dock none is more surprising than this: That, no matter how great a blackguard a man may be, he can always, and with ease, find women to believe in him. Indeed, it would almost seem that, the greater the scoundrel, the more women can he get to trust him.

Can any blackguard get a wife? Is there something about really bad men that appeals in some subtle way to women? Judging by the evidence given in the murder trials of the past few years, there is no limit to the number either of glibly women or women who are willing to take any risks where marriage is concerned.

For instance, a few years ago Whittoft, a Russian Jew, was convicted of bigamy. This choice specimen found, in a comparatively short space of time, no fewer than six women willing to marry him, each of whom he deserted after he had possessed himself of her money! Then, to take another outstanding example, there was George Chapman, who was executed in England. This brute had no difficulty in getting three girls to marry him, each of whom was, in her turn, foully done to death.

"How," people will say, "is a girl to know that a man such as this is a criminal in disguise?"

In that case, what becomes of the wonderful "feminine intuition" about which we have always heard so much? Is it a myth?

It is not necessary to search the calendar for proof of these statements. Day after day the police court proceedings show how pitifully easy it is for the worst kinds of men to deceive women; most of us know of cases among our own private circle. Who among us is not acquainted with at least one woman whose husband almost since their wedding day, has gone nothing but slack about and get drunk, quite content that his wife should slave her life away in order to keep him in beer and tobacco.

If you look a little deeper you will discover, as a rule, that even when they were engaged he was as often as not out of work, and that he drank "more than was good for him." Yet she, swallowed whole all his "hard luck" stories about the difficulty of getting a steady job. And, as to the drink, had he not "promised to reform?"

Nor is this sort of thing confined to any one class; you will find it everywhere. In regard to the men, it is just possible that in some cases the baseness of their characters is due to the fact that they have been "made a fuss of" by their womanfolk since the days when they were babies, waited on, hand and foot, by sisters, servants, girl friends, etc., idolized and pampered by foolish mothers, until at last they have grown up with a contemptuous, but domineering, regard for all women, and a fixed determination to get what they want at any cost. And still women answer matrimonial advertisements.

## "The Heathen Chinee"

Chinese Stokers Display Heroism Under Trying Circumstances

Nothing has been finer in the whole course of the war, said Mr. C. Laws, at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Shipping in London, than the way in which the Chinese firemen had gone about their duties undisturbed by the dangers of a mine-infested sea. He gave an instance of a vessel which was peppered by gunfire.

They carried Chinese stokers, who—by all the rules of the game drawn up by their critics—when they heard the first shell should have thrown down their tools, thrown themselves into their bunks, taken out their pipes and opium, turned up their toes to the ceiling and resigned themselves to their fate.

What they did was to turn to and work harder than niggers—they worked like Chinese—with the result that the vessel was able to get extra speed to gain the shelter of a fog bank before the submarine could overtake her.

## The Duke of Connaught

The Duke of Connaught since his return from Canada, has been putting in full time at one or other of the ceremonies with which Royalty is associated in this country, and hardly a day passes without his services being in request. One thing I notice is the change in his manner of delivering his speeches. Before going out to Canada he usually read what he had to say from a typewritten paper; but experience in the Dominion has taught him differently. He found that written speeches were impossible when he was expected to say something appropriate at a wayside station, or in a prairie town; and so he began to speak extempore. This habit has been maintained since his return to England, and his speeches have certainly not suffered, either in matter or method, by the change.—Westminster Gazette.

"How does young Flubdub stand in college?"

"Not so well."

"What is that?"

"He is all right enough, in his studies, but he is more than suspected of cutting football games."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Men Who Start Things

It Requires Courage and Perseverance to Attain a Permanent Success

Those who start things (except trouble) are the valuable sort. It is the trait of most of us to "stay put" in a place, whence it requires some strong extraneous force to dislodge us. As we have always lived we desire to go on living. Custom has us enthralled, and habit is a chain without a weak link. If anybody dares to take the initiative and we approve at last the course proposed we fall in behind the leadership, thankful to know our part is that of following and not of guidance. We shrink from responsibility. We hate to decide. We would rather be free to growl and grumble against a "boss" than have the supreme command which means the whole anxious problem on our shoulders of keeping a business going by prudent, far-sighted decisions involving a considerable outlay and the complicated maneuvering with many subordinates.

The men who start things must take chances. They cannot rust and speculate in a place of safety. They may not rest nor loiter. They must be forever on the go, their wits on edge, their eager selves on tiptoe for new horizons, fresh adventure. Yet there is always the erratic enthusiast who begins what he does not mean to finish—who is all flying start and whose momentum dies out in the first gasp, with the goal far away. It is what one is as a steady performer that counts: what one can deliver in a measured professional performance day after day. He who succeeds is he who carries to that stabilized, regular routine the true spirit of the amateur, the zealot's burning flame that is not a flashlight, but a continuing fire.

Men who start things bring courage to the world heart, to a city's life, to a home circle, to a philanthropic cause, to a wavering army of reform, no less than to a troop of men at war. They are the life-blood of every business. Sage counsel may check the hand of some prodigal son who flings hard cash about like a sailor in his cups; but the highest sagacity knows how to spend as well as to keep. The captain of industry captained himself first of all. He was schooled in patience. He mutely toed a mark. He drilled as a raw recruit in dust and a hot sun many days before he wore the officer's uniform. When his great chance came he was ready to go more than half way to meet it. His initiative was not based on an impulse that flared instantaneously; it rested on a solid ground of personal fitness that came by steadfast, silent toil.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## More About Golf

A Game That Was Played Five Centuries Ago

The game of golf, according to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, goes back at least five centuries, having been portrayed by early Dutch painters. One of the pictures in a Dutch illuminated Book of Hours, now in the British Museum, is a painting of three men putting at a hole in the turf as in modern golf. Although the Dutchmen did play and paint golf, they did not write about it, so there are no records describing the game.

Just when Scotland took up golf is unknown, but by 1457 it was already so popular, says the Britannica, that it interfered with the more important pursuit of archery. In May, 1471, an Act of the Scottish Parliament was passed, forbidding this sport: "Futeball and golfie forbidden. Item, it is stant and ordainit that in na place of the realm there be usit futeball, golfie, or other sik unprofitable sports."

It is rather curious that this is an edict of King James IV., who later became much attached to the practice of the "unprofitable sport"—not only he but his daughter, Mary Stuart.

## English Frankness

A student of human nature can, we think, nowhere else find more to reward him than in the "agony column" of the London Times. There the English people display their characters with extraordinary frankness, many times in odd ways that make you laugh, but often in ways that are tragic and moving. Take this, for example:

Lady, fiancée killed, will gladly marry and give up life to the care and happiness of man blinded or otherwise incapacitated by the war.—Box Y. 495, The Times.—Youth's Companion.

## To Clean Wall Paper

Paper having become soiled by smoke and accumulated dust can be very much improved in appearance by rubbing it down with balls of a dough prepared thus: Take a heap of cup of sifted flour, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of ammonia and one-half cup of warm water. Mix in a small pan. Boil until the flour is thoroughly scalded and the moisture is used up, stirring constantly. Take it out and knead it with the hands, and it is ready for use.

## The Gallant Canadians

Praising Immortal Heroism of Maple Leafs at Vimy Ridge

On the extreme left the Canadians had the post of honor, for theirs was the chief objective. Canadian annals will not soon know a prouder day. For months they had looked upwards to the crest of the Vimy Ridge, so long a looming and impregnable barrier across the main strategic roads to Belgium. Its slopes were soaked in French blood again and again in 1915, when our allies attacked with immortal heroism. Every foot upwards made a difference, but without such artillery as we now possess no human efforts could carry the summit. When we took over in this sector we had one nasty knock and lost some of the trenches which our allies had so hardly gained. We need not tell how these heights, sown with machine guns, were furrowed, laced and enmeshed, tunneled, gallied and honeycombed with defences which never can be surpassed for sinister strength and diligent ingenuity.

A few weeks ago the task before the Canadians would have seemed impossible. Now the bombardment had made it manageable given sufficient courage and grip. Of these the war-hardened troops of the great Dominion had enough and to spare. Gun-power had pulverized the German works, making a chaos of broken chalk and churned earth. Storming up the ridge from trace to trace of the ruined trenches, the Canadians went over everything, capturing masses of Prince Rupprecht's Bavarians, bled out of their dugouts, and brooming away the rest. By the afternoon the men of the Maple Leaf were at last on the top of the land, looking far and wide over the plain of Douai, which may possibly be the key of the western war. Next they were fighting their way down the eastern slopes. One point resisted them—Hill 145 on the northern end of the ridge, sweeping the Canadian flank with machine gun fire. Desperately the enemy strove for this last remnant of the positions which he had meant to keep at any cost. His resistance was in vain. Fighting went on through the night. By morning the Canadians had won their Hill 145. They held it against repeated counter-attacks. Their success was complete, and may have very far-reaching consequences. Never did the king's men from overseas better deserve the king's message, nor has anything been more apt to fill the German mind with bitter instruction than the storming of Hindenburg's main northern bastion by the free fighters from across the Atlantic.—London Observer.

## What Germans Have to Face

No More Trucking With the Huns For Many Years to Come

The German does not realize the depth of wrathful indignation aroused by his crimes against humanity. Imagine, when peace comes, a German commercial traveller, peddling his goods in Lyons and Glasgow! The ghost of Nurse Cavell and the wraiths of scores of young French girls will stand at his shoulder, and no decent man will do business with him. Imagine the German clerk back once more in London! His very presence would excite memories of murdered Belgians and submarine assassinations. He would be a pariah, and if he found an employer he would be shunned and condemned as a moral leper. For a hundred years in the name of German must stink in the nostrils of humanity. This is deplorable. It will certainly add to the difficulties of the future. It is none the less the inevitable consequence of ruthless crimes which have no parallel in the history of the world.—London Daily Express.

## Glad To Be Out Of It

A Canadian's Dialogue With a Boche Soldier

Sergeant William Williams, of a Saskatchewan Battalion, writes to his parents on his experience with German prisoners. "I liked one fellow very much. He was so young, fair, courteous, and obliging. On the way to the rear I found that he could speak English and so I asked him, 'Are you glad there is a square meal before you?' 'Yes, but I am happier because I am out of this war.' We had no quarrel. I lived in London for two years, and worked for a hair dresser in Regent Street, and no one there ever did me any harm. I love the English. But the English will never no more love us." "Not until you pay up," I said. "What if we have nothing to pay?" "Well, then, we will sell you up. We will keep your colonies." "When you get them only," was the reply. Just think of it: this lad hadn't so much as heard that the British had licked up the Colonial Empire of his Fatherland. Neither had he heard about Bagdad, Palestine, or that America had entered the war. For six weeks he had been in one dugout waiting upon an officer, who, when he asked questions as to when the war would end occasionally answered him with a kick. No wonder he was glad to get into our hands, and he is not alone, I assure you."



## Marketing Farm Produce

By Mrs. McBeath, Headingly, Manitoba.

(Continued.)

Perhaps one of the biggest problems on the farm is the marketing of the produce profitably. It is a phase of farming in which we need help and instruction just as much as in growing crops or raising live stock. The laws of supply and demand, the art of selling, and the regulation of prices need to be studied just as much in farming as in mercantile business of any kind.

Marketing is where the farm women most often fall down. They may raise poultry or make butter, but if they cannot market their produce profitably the most of their work goes for nothing. In a new country like the west, it is long before staple prices and reliable markets get established; meantime selling and buying are rather haphazard and a real worry to both producer and consumer.

The problem of the woman far from town is different from that of the woman who is within easy reach of city markets. The woman in country places depends on the country store for a market. Now the country storekeeper has his problem just as well as the farmer's wife, and if we are ever to get at the root of the matter we must consider both sides of the question.

Take the matter of butter. How few women really make first-class butter. We all know the woman who keeps her cream too long before churning, and when it turns out "nippy", remarks that it is not very good and she will just send it to the store! What can the storekeeper do with it? He has to sell it for cooking butter, because the woman who sent it in may be one of his best customers and he cannot afford to offend her by refusing to take it. The loss falls, not on the woman who made this poor butter, however, but on the other woman who makes good butter that will sell for a price that can cover the loss on the bad butter. This woman did not realize that every pound of poor butter sent to the store lowered the price of all the butter to the seller, and raised it all to the buyer. She ought to have kept the "nippy" butter at home, and the home critics would not have been long in voicing their opinions as to quality. That this is a common state of affairs everyone knows.

Last summer I asked at a country store if they had any good butter. They said they had not a pound of catable butter in the place and they had lots of orders they could not fill. Now one thing is certain; as long as butter goes to the stores of no uniform good quality, there can be no good prices to the producer. The storekeeper cannot give one woman a better price than her neighbor, for they tell each other, and his life would not be worth living after they found out.

The same can be told of the egg trade. One woman is short an egg to make out a dozen, and puts in a doubtful one. That one bad egg comes back like a boomerang and hits the price of the whole lot. The women who do business in this style usually demand the highest price. They are unbusinesslike from first to last. The difficulties of getting produce of uniform quality is the main reason for the almost universal movement towards co-operation. With creameries to take the cream daily, a uniform good quality of butter is produced which will bring a much better price than mixed lots of butter gathered at the stores.

The same with egg circles. Where the eggs are gathered regularly every day, they can be sold at better prices with little danger of rotten eggs getting amongst them. Therefore, in country places it seems the very wisest policy to encourage co-operative movements. It relieves the women of a good deal of heavy work, makes for better prices, eliminates the selling problem, and relieves the country storekeeper of one of his biggest difficulties.

There is also another way in which country districts can co-operate, and that is in producing specialties. In most communities, every one follows his or her own fancy in choice of stock or poultry, etc. Consequently when buyers come they find difficulty in getting big enough shipments of any one kind. To illustrate what I mean let me tell you of the experience of the fruit growers in the Okanagan Valley, B.C. Every settler who went in there started to plant apples of every variety. They did not know much about it, but planted trees of all sorts and kinds. When the trees came into bearings, they were quite discouraged to find that they could not tell the fruit. At last they sent down to Oregon for an expert to come and go over the situation. He was not long in telling them what was the trouble, for the Oregon folks had gone through the same experience. He advised them to root out their trees and only keep well-known standard apples, and when an order came they could ship several carloads of those sorts instead of mixed cars of 150 different kinds, worth very little. Where he came from they all grew a variety of "Golden Pippin." They rooted out the other kinds and now have a reg-

ular trade, the Pippins going to England to supply the London market at a price much higher than they could have got for ordinary apples at home. This was true co-operation.

Why not get together, study the markets and possibilities of your district, and whether butter, cheese, or selling cream, will be most profitable, and all centre their energies on promoting what will give the best returns. Keep one kind of poultry, whether for laying or for table fowls, so that when a buyer comes he can all an order for several crates of the same kind, instead of mixed lots of big and small for which he cannot give a good price. A community organized in this way gets up its name. Buyers tell each other, and so a business gets established.

Were creameries, egg circles, and poultry-fattening stations established generally, there would result a standard market and standard prices in place of the uncertain prices and haphazard selling, which are the discouragement of most country women today.

The disposing of produce near the city is quite different, however. There is a larger market to cater to, and many articles can be sold that the far-off country woman cannot send in.

The city woman likes to get fresh and good country produce a little more moderate than the price asked in the store, while the country woman is glad to supply when she finds a good customer; but the producer and consumer must get together and understand the situation thoroughly, or efforts in this line will fall through.

A town near New York made a move the other day which helped to bring the people together and which was voted a splendid success. The Secretary of the Board of Commerce interested some of the representative men both in town and country, with the result that they held a festival which they called "The Country and City Get-Together." The country folks brought in all sorts of farm produce to exhibit, while the town folks exhibited the city products. Afterwards there was a dinner, where five hundred sat down, city and country folks together, and then they had an illustrated talk on "A Square Deal Between Country Producer and City Consumer." Now this is what is wanted: A Square Deal.

What the city woman needs to know is that when the cost of living has gone up so much the prices of farm produce have automatically gone up too, since the high cost of living hits the farmers just as much as the city folks. Eggs that used to pay a fair profit at 30c will not pay a cent of profit this winter at 50c. Even in places like California where egg ranches are by the hundreds, and where the winters are like summer, the eggs have been 60c a dozen this year, even before the tourist season started, and why? Because grain in the States is just as dear as here, and to get eggs you must feed your hens grain, while the poultry woman here has to contend with the extreme cold as well. Perhaps some of you may have noticed that the first shipment of eggs from Winnipeg went to Britain the other day—a million dozen. The wholesale price of eggs in Britain just now is 4s the dozen, so that it can readily be seen that when there is a market like that calling for an unlimited supply, the prices here are going to soar.

Poultry has been high in price too, for the same reason—the high price of feed. Poultry cannot be fattened without grain and milk, and these are the most costly things on the farm today. The same with milk and butter; with bran and shorts at \$28 and \$30 a ton it is impossible that milk and butter can be produced cheaply. So the town folks must not blame the farmer unduly for the high price.

Our stumbling block to the city folks is the difference in prices asked by producers. This is a difficult thing to arrange, for some women ask an exorbitant price, while others who have never calculated the cost of production may ask so little that they lose money on every single transaction. This is where we need instruction to be able to calculate what our produce really costs, so that we can charge a reasonable profit and establish a standard price that would be fair to all. The city woman is rather discouraged by her essays in buying direct from the country folk, and I believe it is principally because people in town do not understand that if it is hard times in town it is equally hard times in the country.

It is well known that one of the principal causes of high prices is the cost of delivery, which in the end of course, is paid by the consumer. To offset this the Public Market is open and the "Cash and Carry" system is one of the best features. To the ordinary householder these markets should prove a boon, as they have in other places where the Public Market movement is steadily increasing. There is a limited market just now for extra good products sent by Parcel Post. We are not yet accustomed to the convenience of this method but it is especially suited to producers who have a limited amount to sell, and to buyers who like the very best and freshest of articles.

In the States, where the Parcel Post has been working for some years, Postmaster General Burleson issued a statement the other day which should encourage us to use this method of marketing. They had many difficulties at first; getting suitable packages, extremes of heat

and cold in transport, apathy of the people, etc., but the Post Office started a "Farm to Table by Post" campaign and the success is splendid. The business has increased with leaps and bounds, till now the Post Office has had to instal refrigerator facilities; even thermotic containers which will keep things either hot or cold for twenty-four hours are being developed. The list of articles that can be sent is increasing, and Parcel Post has evidently filled the long felt want of delivering in the city home what is made in the homes in the country, and is largely helping to reduce the cost of living. Mr. Burleson says: "Getting together is the secret as it has been the secret of all successful business. The consumer wants the best the market affords at the lowest price, and the producer finds he fares better by selling for cash than in trading. Both sides understand each other—neither side should demand the whole of the saving." He reports instances where retail city prices were asked by the producer, while the consumer expected to buy at the lowest country price. When they agree to share the difference, then a good business can generally be done. The Post Office issues a bulletin with complete instructions how to pack for the mail, and also supplies a list of producers in all the postal districts for the help of city consumers who do not know how to get in touch with the country.

Our own Postal authorities here are busy extending the rural system, and on the routes already established there is quite an increasing business in postal packages—eggs, butter, fowls, turkeys, cut of meat, etc. All go quite nicely by mail. The cost is less than express and if our authorities would extend the limit of cheap rate from 20 miles to, say, 50, there would be a much bigger trade done.

I may mention the success of some of my neighbors with the Parcel Post. One woman has been shipping new laid eggs all winter by mail. In January she shipped sixty dozen, mostly for invalids as one customer told others, and she cannot possibly supply the demand. In summer she sent milk-fed chickens for which she has standing orders, also turkeys. Another woman sent roasts of pork and cuts of beef, sausage, meat, etc., and several others shipped eggs. So far there has not been a complaint, which says a great deal for our Postal Service. I dare say you all have some experience in the use of Parcel Post these times in sending things to your boys at the front, and have been surprised what you could send, so that you can realize what a simple method you have right at hand to help out your marketing.

I may tell you that lately the Post Office in Winnipeg had a shipment of two carloads of mail boxes for the Rural Routes, something like 2,000 boxes, so the possibilities of wider markets are before you.

All produce nowadays must be put up in attractive form if it is to command a good price, but the variety of containers now to be had is endless. As a rule they are mono-service, which does away with much trouble and worry over the returning of crocks or cases.

A good plan is adopted by people who club together and send orders to the country. This is a capital plan, and in some instances I know of has worked out very satisfactorily. The idea was started in the States by an apple grower who thought that there were possibilities of selling to men in offices, so he started in by putting up nice cartons of picked apples with the motto: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," and delivered them in the offices. This led to other farm stuff being clubbed in the same way.

The saving comes in the amount sent, as express charges are less on the bigger quantity, and the produce is easily divided up on arrival. In offices this has been tried where there are several employees. One person acts as secretary, collects the orders on a certain day, with the payments, sends them off, and on arrival of the goods distributes them. In only one or two cases have I heard of dissatisfaction but a change was made and another producer gave complete satisfaction. And these little circles are becoming more common. Their motto is "Fresh Goods, and Cash With Order."

For those who live on an automobile route there are many chances of disposing of small quantities of produce. Many of the ordinary things on a farm are dainties to the city folks, and there are many inquiries from passers-by, for eggs, butter, cream, buttermilk, chickens, sweet corn, rhubarb and berries when in season. If the use of bulletin boards naming the articles for sale became general much more business could be done in this way.

There is also the matter of private customers in town who get in produce by express or delivery. Opinion differs as to this method. In many cases it is unsatisfactory, because the promised supply fails just when it is expected to go on—quality is sometimes not up to standard—difficulties of delivering on set days comes in when the horses happen to be extra busy on the farm. Then there are difficulties on the other side of collecting payments and getting returned empties sent back, and so on. It is not an uncommon thing too for the country woman to be done out of her goods. I heard of one woman who had fresh eggs sent to her, and after some months wrote

to say she would not pay the price, as half the eggs were rotten! Just lately I heard of two cases where crocks of butter had been sent in. One woman kept her crock in a damp cellar and said the butter was mouldy and refused to pay. The other kept hers next a steam pipe and declared her butter went rancid and she refused to pay. Well, there is a very simple remedy for offenders in both cases. "Cut them out," and stay only with those who deal fairly. While some customers are unsatisfactory, there are others with whom it is a real pleasure to do business; considerate, punctual, and efficient; there is no trouble at all in dealing with them. I know of one such, who on receiving poultry sent in, returned two cents a pound more than the price asked, because the quality was so good, and another gentleman who paid three cents a pound for turkeys more than was asked, for the same reason. Little wonder there is satisfaction on both sides there. It was a pleasure for those buyers to show their appreciation in that way, and the farm woman could not fail to feel pleasure and encouragement, which might show itself in an extra pot of cream or some other dainty popped in with the next order.

In trading, as in any other line of life, we should remember the Golden Rule: "Do to others as you would be done by"—and many of the present difficulties in marketing would disappear.

## Modern Jews and Their "Holy Land"

Jews May Be Established in Palestine Under the Protection of Britain or U.S.

The organization of a new "League of the Jewish Youth of America" furnished recently a suitable occasion for a partial recantation by Jacob Schiff of much of what he has been saying for years against the "Palestine-for-the-Jews" movement in the United States. Mr. Schiff is one of the most prominent, most respected, and most influential members of this dispersed race in the wide world, and therefore any modification of his attitude toward this propaganda is full of significance in relation to the events of the day in the Near East. Though he is by birth a German, he is cosmopolitan in reputation, and is a resident banker in the city of New York.

Mr. Schiff now declares himself favorable to the establishment of the Jews in Palestine, under conditions that will enable them to make it their own "home land and a great reservoir of Jewish learning, in which Jewish culture may be furthered and developed." Obviously, as a means of realizing this ideal, some form of self-government is absolutely necessary, but under the efficient protection of one or more of the great world powers, say Great Britain and the United States.

It is one of the fortunate outcomes of this kaleidoscopic Armageddon that the American and British Jews can now work in closest co-operation for the future welfare and development of the whole mass of the Jews of the Dispersion, including those in both Germany and Russia. What the world owes to them for their cultural contribution to modern civilization is an undischargable obligation. A flashlight on this aspect of the situation was afforded by a single incident of the New York League meeting; the singing by a young Jewish girl of a solo from the "Hiljah" of Mendelssohn, who was himself a German Jew.

## Feeding Frozen Wheat

Interesting Experiment Carried on By G. H. Hutton at Lacombe

Early in December last, two cars of cattle were put on feed at Lacombe one group being fed a ration of frosted wheat and the second lot receiving oats and barley in equal parts. Each group received the same weight of well ground grain and had access to the same class of roughage during the entire feeding period. It is interesting to note that wheat which was quite badly frozen produced greater gains than were made by the groups receiving oats and barley. No ill effects resulted from the feeding of frosted wheat. Some feeders predicted that this ration would cause excessive scouring but such was not the result as the groups were in equally good condition throughout the test. Had the steers been of equal weight at the beginning of the experiment, an increased profit in favor of frosted wheat of \$3.38 per head would have been shown.

## Children and Fly Papers

That infants and young children have died from swallowing the poison of fly papers is asserted by the Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society. In that State a bill has been passed by the legislature prohibiting the sale of the poisonous variety. These arsenical fly destroying devices, if used in the home, should be carefully placed out of the reach of young children. There are many non-poisonous mixtures that can replace them, however, that have the advantage of being easy to compound at home.

"Do you save your money?" "Mister, if I saved my money I'd have to cheat the grocer and the coal man."

## Favor Compulsion

American Radical Changes Views After Studying English Situation

Norman Hapgood writing to the New York Evening Post, from London, says that "there is no longer and doubt in England that compulsory service is better than a volunteer army," and he adds: "Like many others who began with sympathy for the other way, I have been forced to this conclusion by a study of the situation here." Writing of armies as a bulwark of democracy Mr. Hapgood says:

"The French army is the bulwark of the democracy. Every politician in Paris knows that the army won't stand any departure from Republican institutions. When the war began many said that France would be a monarchy again before it was ended. They did not understand the new meaning of the democratic army. The rise of the distinguished Frenchman, General Joffre, is a conspicuous example of the working of the French system. There is no greater bulwark to a democracy than an army that is made up of the entire population and where privileges for both privates and officers are earned. France was never so safely democratic as today after nearly three years of war."

"The class system in England has been confined mostly to the early stages of the war. The expression 'temporary gentleman' which was used by the old aristocracy to apply to a man who had risen from the ranks to be a commissioned officer and who had, therefore, automatically changed his class, is not as popular as it was a year ago."

"The 'T. G.'s as they are called with amusing snobbishness, are so numerous that after the war they will make it hard for the Permanent Gentleman to remain a ruling caste. A commission should mean dignity for any one intelligent enough to obtain one."

"In America there are no definite classes, but favoritism in the giving out of commissions must be avoided. Properly conducted, compulsion is the most democratic institution which modern life has evolved."

"The underlying democratic feeling in England is stronger now than when the war began. Stronger than we as yet realize in America, and very strong in the army itself. She will emerge from the war a more democratic nation than she went in. There will remain certain forms of centralization that are the result of war, but there will be greater power in the labor class, greater power in women and less class distinction."

## Victory Necessary

Attitude of the Enemy Makes an Absolute Victory Necessary

The prolongation of the war has increased the necessity of an absolute victory.

This prolongation of the war tends to decrease the horror of, and therefore the reaction against, barbarism.

It familiarises the mind (by an illusion) with the idea of an insoluble problem. I have met plenty of men who thought the trenches in front of Noyon, having been filled with opposing forces for two and a half years, would be so filled in the end.

It gives time for old bad habits in government and social organization, which has bowed to the blast in 1914 and 1915, to raise their heads again.

It adds strength to reiterated assertions of those germano-philis who foster even among us a mood of "stalemate" and of "terms." It exhausts materially and morally.

It does all these things. But—far more important—it increases the desire of the enemy to destroy a civilization which he cannot attain and increases his practice in the means of destruction. Therefore it compels that civilization with every increasing month to determine more and more upon the absolute elimination of such a menace.

Those who said in 1914 that the war was a matter of life and death were accused by many of rhetorical exaggeration. Today, and for this country especially, under the menace by sea, the formula is patently true.

The enemy has, during the progress of the war gradually proceeded step by step to break, one after the other, a series of conventions explicit and implicit, which had hitherto limited the action of the belligerents by sea and by land. He has not reached the limit of this process. Either these novel outrages (or at any rate some of them) will be allowed to form precedents or they will not. Whether they will form precedents or no depends, not upon written conventions or the verbal promises from governments, but upon a state of mind in Europe. That state of mind will be chiefly produced by the character and completeness of the victory—which in its turn will very largely depend upon domestic opinion within the entente countries during these few last months which are at hand.

That is the capital truth which we must bear in mind, especially here at home.—Hilaire Belloc, in Land and Water.

"So you didn't get that political plum from your congressman?" "No—but he sent me some seeds."



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## The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

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(Continued.)

"Your mother wants to say good-night to you, Margaret," he said. "I have told her Hilary is here. She would like to see him for a moment."

They re-entered the house, and, as they went in, Hilary heard outside the gate the car getting ready for the return journey. He followed Margaret up the stairs, along a clean white corridor to a door at the end, where she knocked softly. The door opened and a nurse came out into the corridor.

"Just touch the bell when you want me, Miss South," she said, and went away.

He followed Margaret into the room. It was a long, pleasant apartment, furnished with good old mahogany furniture, without a superfluity of draperies and curtains, a polished floor under foot, with a few washing rugs laid upon it.

There was a light by the bed and the reflection of it fell on Lady South's hair. It had been drawn away from her face and plaited, the plaits lay in two golden-brown strands just lightly flecked with silver each side of her face. The hair curled and waved about her brow and temples, showing little crisp sparkles of gold. By contrast with the childishness of the plaits, Lady South's face looked very worn. It gave Hilary a sharp pang to see it. She had always been a very pretty woman, despite the lines of care in her face—very young to be the mother of a grown-up daughter. Now she looked her age!

She held her hand in hers, the thin hot fingers closing on his drily.

"Dear Hilary," she said. "It is so good of you to come to see me and Margaret. I have been very ill; but I am going to be better. Margaret will be happier now that you and she are at peace."

"Oh, darling," said Margaret, "have I been unhappy? I could not be unhappy having you, could I?"

She put her head down on the pillow and hid her face.

"I am going to have my operation tomorrow at half-past ten," Lady South said, a strange brightness overspreading her face. "You must think of me then, Hilary, and pray for me. And you must come and comfort poor Margaret. I am so glad you have found us out. I wanted Margaret to write to you, but she would not."

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A confession trembled on his lips. She would be the happier for hearing it. Before he could speak, a nurse knocked at the door to say that Mr. Langton was ready to go. Hilary stooped and kissed the hand that was still holding his. He went out and left mother and daughter together.

### CHAPTER XIII The Flight

The Squire had taken Lionel Egerton partly into counsel. He had told him something, but not all. It was enough for the brother to be told that Cooper had used Dolly's gratitude to him for saving her life as a lever to induce her to marry him. Lionel Egerton had grown darkly red when he had heard so much.

"Damn it," he said. "The fellow's not a gentleman. How dare he look at my sister?"

"Please don't tell Mrs. Egerton," the Squire had pleaded. "Dolly wouldn't like it. She would be miserable if she knew I had told you; but I am sure she could not endure that Mrs. Egerton should know."

"I am not sure that Louise had not some idea of what was going on. Said a strange thing one day—"

He pulled himself up with a shy look at the Squire, and did not finish the sentence. "Women are odd creatures," he went on. "Louise and Dolly don't exactly hit it off. Some jealousy over the child, I daresay."

The Squire smiled. Lionel Egerton's fair handsome face looked very unconscious.

"You and Dolly were once all in all to each other," he said quietly. "You told me that once. You have forgotten."

"Poor little Dolly. We were indeed. What times we had together in Paris, in the Boule Miché! We were poor together, and rich together. We got through our small inheritance in those days. Dolly made my first success for me. It was a Christmas picture in the Planet. When we were particularly stony I used to pop my father's watch and we went to the theatre. That cheered us up next day. Upon my word, I felt pretty mean when I had to tell Dolly about Louise. If it had been anyone but Louise. You know her, so I need say no more on that point."

He laughed, tossing his fair curly hair; then was serious again.

"Confound Cooper!" he said. "The fellow's a bounder. I never liked him. But then, see what he did for us! Louise says he's a gipsy. I think very probably that is true."

"I am going to ask Dolly for an early day for the marriage," the Squire said, blushing like a boy. "Meanwhile, she had better not stay here. It will be uncomfortable for her with that fellow about. Could she go to some friend till things are settled up? My cousin, Lady Leyes, would be glad to have her, I know, but I should have to prepare her for the visit."

Lionel Egerton thought for an instant.

"I have it," he said. "Dolly wouldn't be a bit happy with Lady Leyes, being a stranger to her. You've no idea how shy she is. Janet East is always wanting her. You know Janet East? Or at least her books? She is much better than her books—a good little woman, true as steel. She has a studio at Kensington, one of a group of studios. I often wondered at little Janet's pluck. When she bolts her door at night she is alone till morning. Not even a cat or dog. I don't call it human. But she's absorbed in her work. Dolly could work there much better than here. She's been a bit queer here; not altogether normal. Have you noticed? There has been a difference since yesterday?"

"Yes; that ought to be all right, if she will not go to my cousin."

It was on his lips to say that perhaps Dolly would consent to a marriage by special license, but something of diffidence stood in the way. His new possession was so precious, so dear, that as yet he was almost frightened of it. That Dolly should stoop to his middle age! Oh, she should never regret it. He would guard her like the apple of his eye. She should never more be lonesome or uncared for so long as God left them together.

He longed for the time when he might give her everything. Vaguely he knew that she was rather shabby. Her brother did not earn enough money to keep his sister as well as his wife in silk attire. So poor Dolly went lacking, since what she earned herself went to the household exchequer without Lionel Egerton being anything the wiser.

Her beauty only shone the brighter from its dull setting. The Squire saw nothing amiss with her, but he knew how women regarded such things. She should have all she wanted. He thought of his mother's jewels locked away in the strong room at the bank. Some of them would need resetting. He had a vision of the great string of pearls round Dolly's milky neck, and the vision stabbed him with delight.

Last night, after Dolly had gone to bed he had sat and talked with the Egertons. During Lionel's absence from the room Mrs. Egerton had said, looking at him from between narrowed lids: "If you are for having the marriage so soon there will not be much time for Dolly's trousseau. I am not really strong enough to go up and tramp about town with her while she gets it. The worst of being so beastly poor!" Mrs. Egerton brought out the "beastly" as though it were a jewel of a word—"is that one has to tramp. The necessity keeps me from going to London."

The Squire had blushed, and made a daring proposition, the words tumbling over each other.

"She can get her trousseau in Paris," he said. "As you say, she will consent to marry me very soon there will be no time for trousseaux till after. You can't imagine how patient I can be, Mrs. Egerton." Again he blushed, and smiled while he blushed. "I can wait endlessly on Dolly—while she chooses her trousseau—after we are married."

"We won't say anything about the trousseaux before Leo," Mrs. Egerton put in hastily, watching the door while she spoke for her husband's reappearance. "Leo would want to find the money somewhere, or he would be miserable if he could not find it. He is so proud, poor boy."

(To Be Continued.)

"I was called out of bed at three o'clock this morning to subscribe to a liberty loan."

"How's that?"

"A friend of mine got punched and I had to lend him the money for his cash bail."

"What is the rod of affliction?" asked the Sunday school teacher. "Golden rod," shouted the girl whose father has hay fever every August.

### His Excuse

Owner—Here, what are you doing? Don't you know you're not allowed to take fish out of this water?

Angler (three hours without a bite)—I'm not taking them out; I'm feeding them. —Chicago Herald.

### YES! MAGICALLY! CORN LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whitening at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

### Going by Opposites

"What is your name?"

"Minnie, mum."

"All right, but we expect a maximum amount of work out of you."

Going to law is often a preliminary to going broke.

### Canadian Cattle

Explains Prohibition of Importation Into Great Britain

Minister of Agriculture Frothingham, replying to the British house of commons to questions put to the government on the subject by H. H. Greenwood, reviewed the circumstances which led to prohibition of importation into the United Kingdom of cattle from Canada. He continued:

"Strong representations on this subject, but more particularly concerning the stigma cast on Canadian livestock, were made to me by the Canadian ministers during their recent visit here. Canada disputes the genuineness of the cases on which prohibition was originally founded, and without doubt the Dominion has been almost entirely free from foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia. Canadian feeling, therefore, resents the imputation of infection. This prohibition of importation cannot, as I am advised by the chief veterinary officer of the board of agriculture, be justified on the ground of health. Cattle bred and reared in Canada and leaving that country for the first time by direct shipment to a British port ought not to be excluded under the Diseased Animal Act of 1896. I cannot say whether, or under what conditions, Canadian cattle of the kind indicated might hereafter be permitted to enter this country except for slaughter at port. When farmers here are being asked to reduce their livestock, permission is plainly impossible, but the prohibition rests largely upon the agricultural policy of the United Kingdom, rather than on the risk of disease."

"Are you economizing at your house?"

"No. We're simply eating less for the same money."

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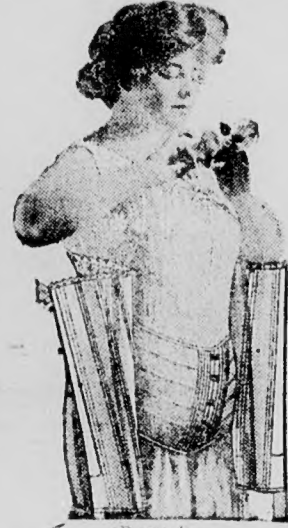
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Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver



The Wise  
Old BirdFew People  
Know ThisLarge doses of pills for  
the liver are not as ef-  
ficient as small doses.The big dose purges its  
way through the sys-  
tem fast, but does not  
cleanse thoroughly.The small dose (if right)  
acts gently on the liver,  
and gives it just the slight  
help it needs to do its own  
work, and do it well.Take one pill regularly,  
until you know you are  
all right.Genuine Bears Signature  
*Bentley*Colorless faces often show  
the absence of iron in the  
blood.Carter's Iron Pills  
will help this condition.

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name-brand labels.  
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## Growth and Life of Animals

A man grows for twenty years  
and lives from 70 to 100 years. A  
horse grows for 5 years and lives for  
30 years. A cow grows for 4 years  
and lives for 20 years. A lion grows  
for 4 years and lives for 40 years. A  
dog grows for 2 years and lives from  
12 to 14 years. A bear grows for 1  
year and lives for 8 years. An ass  
grows for 5 years and lives for 30  
years. A sheep lives for 10 years. A  
fox lives from 14 to 16 years. An  
eagle lives for 100 years. Hens and  
pigeons live for 10 to 15 years. An  
elephant lives for 100 years. A cro-  
codile lives for 100 years.

## Immigration Still Steady

A total of 75,395 immigrants were  
admitted to Canada during the fiscal  
year 1916-17. Of the number 61,389  
came from the United States, 8,282  
from Great Britain and 2,935 from  
continental Europe.

The fiscal year ended March 31st,  
1917. According to figures issued by  
the Commissioner of Immigration at  
Winnipeg, a total of 15,445 immi-  
grants, including settlers and farm  
laborers entered the country from  
the United States during the four  
months.

Records show that they carried \$2-  
344,139 in cash.

During the same period 2,216 home-  
stead entries have been made by im-  
migrants.

Manitoba secured 344 of these, Sas-  
katchewan 720 and Alberta 1,062.

Ask for Minard's and Take no Other

The Germans and  
The Hohenzollerns

The theory that it is the kaiser and  
his circle who are to blame for Ger-  
many's present madness and that the  
German people are guiltless has never  
seemed very reasonable to us. Any  
time enough of them really  
wanted to get rid of the Hohenzol-  
lerns they could have managed it.

But the Hohenzollerns are their  
heroes; a Germany giving laws to  
the world is a truly national aspira-  
tion. They like their system; they  
are proud of it; they wish to impose  
it upon the world.

The war will not end through the  
overthrow of the imperial form of  
government by the German people.  
It will end either by a defeat of the  
German people or by their victory.  
And victory is still possible to the  
Germans unless this country gets in-  
to the game as speedily as possible  
with every ounce of available power.  
—From the New York Sun.

The Terror of Asthma comes like  
a thief in the night with its dreadful  
choking, robbing its victim of  
breath. It seems beyond the power  
of human aid to relieve until one  
trial is made of that remarkable pre-  
paration, Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Asthma  
Remedy. Then relief comes with a  
rush. Life becomes worth living, and  
the remedy be used persistently,  
the disease is put permanently to  
rest. Take no substitute.

## To Save Soldiers' Eyes

There will be fewer blinded sol-  
diers now that the invention of a  
London eye specialist has been  
brought into use at the front.

To the antishrapnel steel helmet  
is fixed a rod from which a veil of  
chain-mail hangs. It protects the  
eyes and the greater part of the face  
from bullets and splinters of shell.  
When the veil is down the man can  
see and even shoot.

## CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—those who are cross  
and fretful; whose little stomach  
and bowels are out of order; who suffer  
from constipation, indigestion, colds  
or any other of the minor ills of lit-  
tle ones—can be promptly cured by  
Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning  
them Mrs. Jean Paradis, St. Bruno,  
Que., writes: "My baby was very ill  
and vomited all his food. He was  
cross and cried night and day and  
nothing helped him till I began using  
Baby's Own Tablets. They soon set  
him right and now he is a fat, heal-  
thy boy." The Tablets are sold by  
medicine dealers or by mail at 25  
cents a box from The Dr. Williams  
Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Do you think a man ought to  
forgive his enemies?"  
"Yes," said Senator Sorghum, "but  
he ought to make the score near  
enough even to let the enemy do  
some forgiving on his side."

"This punch—hic—seems a trifle  
weak."

"Go slow, old man. You're dip-  
ping into the goldfish globe."

# Dr. Beck, The Well Known Eye Specialist and Doctor Judkins, The Medical Author, Publish Astonishing Report on Wonderful Remedy To Strengthen Eyesight

Say it Strengthens Eyesight 50% in One Week's Time in Many Instances



DR. BECK

A Free Prescription You Can Have  
Filled and Use at Home.

New York.—Dr. Beck, a New York state  
eye specialist, and Dr. Judkins, a Massa-  
chusetts physician, were asked to make a  
thorough test of the popular eye remedy,  
Bon Opto. Their reports were most inter-  
esting. Here they are:

Dr. Beck reports, "When my attention  
was first called to the wonderful eye re-  
medy, Bon Opto, I was inclined to be skep-  
tical. I made it a rule to test every new  
treatment which is brought to my ex-  
perience for fear it will sound incredible.  
Some of the results I have accomplished  
with Bon Opto not only astonished myself  
but also other physicians with whom I have  
talked about it. I have had many individ-  
uals who had worn glasses for years for  
far-sightedness, near-sightedness, astigma-  
tism and other eye weaknesses, tell me they  
have dispensed with them through the adop-  
tion of the Bon Opto principle. Many eye  
troubles can be traced directly to muscular  
contraction and relaxation and since Bon  
Opto method tells how to exercise and de-  
velop the eye muscles, it reaches conditions  
not possible through other means. I advise  
every thoughtful physician to study Bon  
Opto principle, give it the same careful  
trial I have and there is no doubt in my  
mind they will come to the conclusion I  
have, namely, that the Bon Opto method  
opens the door for the cure of many eye  
troubles which have heretofore been im-  
possible to cope with. The treatment is so  
simple in its application that it can be used  
at home by anyone of average intelligence.  
In my own practice I have seen it strengthen

the eyesight more than 50 per cent in one  
week's time. I have also used it with suc-  
cessful effect in cases of weak strained eyes,  
pink eye, inflamed lids, cataract, con-  
junctivitis, smarting, itching, itching,  
itching eyes, eyes weakened from colds, smoke,  
sun, dust and wind, watery eyes, blurred  
vision, and in fact many other conditions  
too numerous to describe in this report. A  
new and startling case has just come under  
my observation, which yielded to Bon Opto,  
that of a young girl, 13 years old. Two  
prominent eye specialists, after a thorough  
examination of the young girl, decided in  
order to save the sight of her right eye, the  
left eye must be removed. Before permit-  
ting her to be operated on, the young girl's  
father decided to use Bon Opto. In less  
than three days a marked improvement was  
noticed. At the end of a week the inflam-  
mation had almost disappeared, and at the  
end of six weeks the eye was saved. Just  
think what the saving of that eye means to  
this little girl. Another case is that of a  
lady ninety-three years old. She came to  
me with dull vision and extreme inflamma-  
tion of the lids and the conjunctiva was al-  
most raw. After two weeks' use of Bon  
Opto the lids were absolutely normal and  
her eyes are as bright as many a girl of  
sixteen."

Dr. Judkins, Massachusetts physician,  
formerly chief of Clinics in the Union Gen-  
eral Hospital, Boston, Mass., and formerly  
House Surgeon at the New England Eye and  
Ear Infirmary of Portland, Maine, and  
medical author for many years, reports:

"I have found Bon Opto too prone to op-  
erate, and oftentimes too willing to pre-  
scribe glasses while applying the simple formu-  
las which form the basis of that wonderful  
home treatment for eye troubles, Bon Opto.  
This, in my opinion, is a remarkable re-  
medy for the cure and prevention of many eye  
disorders. Its success in developing and  
strengthening the eyesight will soon make  
eye glasses old fashioned and the form of  
eye baths which the Bon Opto method pro-  
vides, will make its use as common as that  
of the tooth brush. I am thoroughly con-  
vinced from my experience with Bon Opto  
that it will strengthen the eyesight at least  
50 per cent in one week's time in many in-  
stances. Dr. W. H. Devine, director of  
medical inspection in the Boston schools, in  
his report published February 20, 1917,  
states that only 11,915 out of 89,175 ex-  
amined, need to wear glasses now, a marked  
decrease over the previous report. Bon  
Opto is hastening the eyeglasses age in  
disrespectful Boston."

Victims of eye strain and other eye weak-  
nesses and those who wear glasses will be  
glad to know that according to Dr. Beck  
and Dr. Judkins, there is real hope and  
aid for them. Many who were ful-  
filling say they have had their eyes restored  
by this remarkable prescription and many  
who once wore glasses say they have  
thrown them away. One man says, after  
using it: "I was almost blind. Could not  
read at all. Now I can read every-  
thing without my glasses and my eyes do  
not hurt any more. At night they would  
pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the  
time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady  
who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed  
hazy with or without glasses but after using  
this prescription for 15 days everything  
seems clear. I can read even fine print  
without glasses." Another who used it  
says: "I was bothered with eye strain



DR. JUDKINS

caused by overworked, tired eyes which in-  
duced heavy headaches. I have worn glasses  
for several years, both for distance and  
close work and without them I could not  
read my own name on an envelope or the  
typewriting on the machine before me. I  
can do both now and have discarded my  
long distance glasses altogether. I can  
count the fluttering leaves on the trees  
across the street now, which for several  
years have looked like a dim green blur to  
me. I cannot express my joy at what it has  
done for me."

"It is believed that thousands who wear  
glasses can now discard them in a reason-  
able time and multitudes more will be able  
to strengthen their eyes so as to spare the  
trouble and expense of ever getting  
glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions  
may be wonderfully benefited by the use of  
this prescription at home. Here is the pre-  
scription: Go to any active drug store and  
get a bottle of Bon Opto tablets. Drop one  
Bon Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of  
water and let it dissolve. With this liquid  
bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You  
should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly  
right from the start and inflammation and  
redness will quickly disappear. If your  
eyes bother you even a little, it is your duty  
to take steps to save them now before it is  
too late. Many hopeless blind might have  
saved their sight if they had cared for their  
eyes in time."

NOTE: Another prominent physician to whom  
the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, the  
Bon Opto prescription is truly a wonderful eye  
remedy. The constituent ingredients are well  
known to eminent eye specialists and widely pre-  
scribed by them. I have used it very suc-  
cessfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes  
were strained through overwork or night glasses.  
It is one of the very few prescriptions I  
feel should be kept on hand for regular use in  
almost every family." Bon Opto referred to  
above is not a patent medicine or a secret  
remedy. It is an ethical preparation, the manu-  
facturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight  
50 per cent in one week's time in many in-  
stances or refund the money. It is dispensed  
by all good druggists in this city, including  
the McDermid Drug Co., Calgary, the Van-  
couver and Owl Drug Co., Vancouver,  
and McCullough Drug Co., Winnipeg.

## How Kaffirs Smoke

The Kaffirs or natives of South  
Africa are inveterate smokers, but  
some of them indulge in the habit in a  
distinctly queer fashion. The "pipe"  
is made by thrusting two sticks into  
the ground so as to meet at an angle;  
when they are withdrawn two tun-  
nels are left behind. A hollow reed  
is stuck in one hole, and the tobacco  
placed in the other and lighted. Be-  
fore beginning operations the native  
fills his mouth with water, drawing  
in the smoke with a gurgling sound  
and blowing out the water and smoke  
through a second reed. A poor way  
of smoking to a white man, but the  
Kaffirs are very fond of it.

It is In Demand.—So great is the  
demand for Dr. Thomas' Electric  
Oil that a large factory is kept con-  
tinually busy making and bottling it.  
To be in demand shows popular ap-  
preciation of this preparation, which  
stands at the head of proprietary  
compounds as the leading Oil in the  
market, and it is generally admitted  
that it is deserving of the lead.

## One Consolation

He—My life without you will be a  
lonely one.  
Heiress—But think how busy you  
will have to be.

There may be other corn cures, but  
Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the  
head of the list so far as results are  
concerned.

## "Means Lasting Peace"

For every penny which we send to  
Europe to fight our battles against  
an inhuman foe two will come home  
again in a sweet victory and lasting  
peace.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's  
Friend.

## Dead or Alive

A "Jackson Johnson" had explod-  
ed with a deafening roar, and Mur-  
phy, wiping his eyes clear of mud  
with a respirator, looked around to  
see Clancy, his chum, lying very still.  
"Spoke to me, Terrance," he whis-  
pered. "Are ye alive or dead?"  
"Dead!" faintly murmured Clancy.  
"What a liar the man is!" solilo-  
quized Murphy, much relieved.

Then Clancy sat up.  
"Ye know I must be dead, Mur-  
phy," he said "or it isn't the loikes  
of you would be callin' me a liar!"

W. N. U. 1162

## Indifference of Socialists

The American Socialist's indiffer-  
ence to the European struggle puzzles  
me. I should have thought that any  
man with a single particle of social  
justice in his blood would be aflame  
with wrath against a system which  
has enslaved men, murdered children  
and violated women. Is social jus-  
tice a vital conviction worth fighting  
for and dying for, or is it but a gentle  
sentiment and a pleasing vision only  
worth talking about and writing  
about? This seems to me the ques-  
tion which is put to America today,  
and I am glad with a devout gladness  
that America is preparing to show  
the world that she has not lost the  
self-sacrificing faith of her faith in  
the inalienable right of every man to  
life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-  
ness.—By Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Look out for things that won't  
bear looking into.

## Irish at the Front

The most encouraging things one  
hears about the Irish question in  
these times come from the fighting  
front. A friend of mine wrote to me  
the other day that if it could only be  
referred to a mass meeting of the  
Irish regiments, North and South, he  
verily believed it would be settled in  
a few hours. From the beginning of  
the war till now there has been the  
best feeling between Nationalists and  
Ulstermen, and the fact that they are  
both Irish is a bond against all-com-  
ers. I have heard both Nationalists  
and Ulstermen say that if their own  
drafts failed them they would far  
rather be recruited from each other  
than take English recruits. A little  
of this spirit is wanted in Ireland—  
Westminster Gazette.

Sometimes a blush is but a femin-  
ine conventionality.

## Moose Jaw Ranchers' Fair

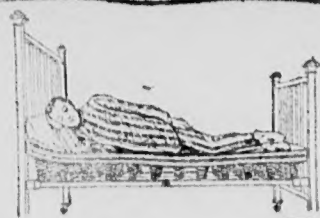
And Live Stock Show

Real, Live, Western Holiday, with

Stampede  
Midway  
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Live Stock Fair  
And Premier  
Platform  
Attractions

**JULY 17 to 20 1917**  
**\$25,000.00**  
In Prizes, Awards, etc., stag-  
ing the best show that has  
ever been offered to the  
Western Canadian Public  
Single Fares on all Railroads  
Every Accommodation Prop-  
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## The Banner Spiral Spring

IS A SLEEPY THING

"It fits the sleeper," whether large or small, light or  
heavy. Every BANNER SPRING has a GUARAN-  
TEED NON-RUSTING ENAMEL FINISH that posi-  
tively will not damage bedding. Guaranteed for 20  
years and backed by the "Alaska" Trade-mark. Your  
dealer has it, or will get it, if you ask for it by name.  
The Alaska Bedding Co., Limited

Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding  
Calgary WINNIPEG Regina  
"Alaska on an article means High Grade Every Particle" 1317



**Important Announcement for Dairymen!**

ON MONDAY, JULY 2ND, The New Carlyle Dairy Branch, of Didsbury, opened its doors to receive any quantity of Sweet Milk, Sweet or Sour Cream, whichever is the most convenient and profitable for you to deliver.

This plant will be operated on a well planned SYSTEM every working day the year round.

We cordially invite you to patronize us. If you will you will profit by receiving in return. CITY MARKET right at home, where you will have no risk of shipping to ruin; no milk tickets to buy; no train to meet; your cheques with the same promptness; your cans washed to take home with you. Another advantage—you can discuss matters of business at any time with the man you are dealing with.

Our sympathies and co-operation have always been with the Farmer. Our methods of getting business have always been fair and square. You can feel confident that our prices will always be right.

Telephone 24  
P. O. Box 369

**A. R. KENDRICK,****Manager.****The Advance of the Tanks**

The great motion picture film, "The Canadian Army in Action and the Advance of the Tanks," to be exhibited here, will show what the Canadians are actually doing and what the "Tanks" are actually accomplishing in Flanders today.

Coming to Didsbury, FRIDAY, JULY 6TH

**Didsbury Moving Picture Company****Tenders**

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, July 7, 1917, for digging basement and putting in cement walls and floor in Melvin school. For particulars apply to

J. McDougall, R. R. 1.

**ESTRAY HORSES**—Reward will be paid for recovery of 1 brown and 1 bay gelding, shoulders scolded, 3 years old; 1 1200 lb. bay mare, 5 years old; 1 rangy bay mare, 6 years old; 1 1000 lb. gray mare, probably with small colt. Branded H-L on left shoulder. R. B. MARTIN.

**Simplified Driving**

THIS MODEL is a great family car because it is so easy to handle. All electric controls are on the steering column—within natural reach. The wheel is large and easy to steer with. The shifting lever and emergency brake can be reached without changing your driving position.

So it is just as easy for your wife or daughter to drive this Overland Eighty-Five Four as it is for you. And as you know, that cannot be said of all cars.

Step in today for a demonstration.

**\$1250****Overland Model Eighty-Five Four**

55 horsepower  
112-inch wheelbase  
Cantilever rear spring  
Vacuum gasoline system  
4-inch tires  
Brewster green body  
Auto-late starting  
and lighting system

**Other Overland Fours**

Model 85-Four Roadster, \$1290  
Country Club Sport Model, \$1110  
Light Four Touring, \$975  
Light Four Roadster, \$950

All prices f. o. b. point of shipment  
Subject to change without notice

**WALTER LESLIE**

Local Agent, DIDSBURY, ALTA

**AROUND THE TOWN**

Miss L. Keels, of Edmonton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Kelly for a few days.

Don't forget the Scouts' sports and picnic at Innis Lake. You are assured of a good time. July 18 is the date.

Private E. T. Lloyd, who left for the front some time ago, has returned. He regrets very much that owing to an attack of malaria fever he was not able to get any further than England.

Sever Orders—All Scouts will meet in the Scout rooms on Friday evening, July 6, at 8:30. The committee in charge of the summer camp wish to know at this meeting how many Scouts expect to attend the camp.

Excursion to Banff—your last chance—Wednesday, July 18. Fare from Didsbury—Adults \$2.50, children \$1.50. Train leaves Didsbury 6:44 a.m.; returning leaves Banff at 7:30 p.m. Last chance to see Banff at this exceptionally low rate this season. Get your tickets at the depot.

**Farm House Burnt Down**

Herbert Owen, who lives four miles south of Elkton, had the misfortune to lose his house and contents by fire on Tuesday morning. The fire was discovered about 8 a.m. in the wall between the kitchen and the dining room. They thought they had put it out and after waiting for a couple of hours and seeing no sign of its revival they went away to work, when the fire broke out afresh, with the result that the house was completely destroyed and scarcely anything of the contents saved. The house was a new one with all modern improvements—hot and cold water, toilet and bath and cost about \$4,000. There was only a small insurance.

**Back from the Front**

Private Geo. Sessmith returned on Tuesday from the front, whither he went for King and country two years ago to uphold the cause of the Allies. A few months ago he received a shrapnel wound in the right elbow that put him out of the fighting. The hospital doctor decided to amputate the arm, but the regimental doctor said "No" and our gallant young soldier has not been mutilated. His many friends gave him a hearty welcome upon his return.

**The Eastern Star**

Worthy Grand Matron Mrs. Carter, of Edmonton, Past Worthy Grand Matron Mrs. Duff, and Past Worthy Grand Patron Mr. Duff of Olds, visited the St. Hilda's Chapter of the Eastern Star on Monday night last. The officers were installed and the chapter was constituted and received its charter. The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion and presented a very pleasing appearance.

The guests, besides the worthy grand officers, included Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Aikie, of Olds.

After the business of the evening had been concluded a dainty lunch was served, followed by the usual toasts, with Worthy Patron Mr. Lead better as toastmaster.

**Neapolis Doings**

The annual picnic, known as the Siebertville picnic, was held on June 28 and was largely attended, the number of autos on the ground going to show the prosperity of the surrounding country. The baseball, running, jumping, three-legged race, etc., were all heartily contested and thoroughly enjoyed. The day was favorable and there was a good demand for ice cream, fruit, etc., and it kept four waiters busy keeping up the supply. The parties that get this picnic up from year to year deserve credit for the enjoyable time they give the people.

Ada Johnston was in town trying her exams for grade 10.

The crops in the Neapolis district are advancing rapidly and the showing is for another good year and the acreage is quite as large as in former years.

**Obituary**

Beulah Jennie Ault was born March 6, 1898, near Sioux City, Iowa, and passed away May 30, 1917, aged 19 years. The cause of her death was pneumonia which afterwards developed into tuberculosis. She leaves to mourn her loss her father and mother, three sisters and five brothers, viz: Mrs. A. J. Peron and Lottie, of Didsbury, Alberta, Canada; Mrs. C. J. Coote and Edgar Ault, of York, Neb.; John, of San Francisco and Lloyd, Harold and Clifford, of Didsbury.

Beulah was a patient sufferer, being confined to her bed for nineteen weeks. She had strong hopes at times of regaining her health, purposing, if spared, to dedicate her entire life in the largest possible service to her Saviour. She was, however, willing and ready to go when the last summons came, passing out in the triumphs of the faith.

The deceased was a charter member of the local Church of the Nazarene and was a member in full standing at the time of her death.

The purpose of this young life was a commendable one, her great ambition being to follow the profession of a trained nurse, having prepared some what along that line. She would thus have been able to minister to the sick, wounded and dying. Surely this betokened the spirit of the Master. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

**Gore Happenings**

Miss Ruby Archer and the Mrs. Lulu and Nora Siebert are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. W. Archer.

Mr. Frank Hazelton is attending the Calgary fair.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Blain and son Everett spent the week end in Calgary. Mrs. Ault is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Perron.

The school closed on Friday for the summer holidays.

Mr. Skerk and family attended the Siebertville picnic on June 28.

**Westerdale Council.**

A meeting of the Councillors of Westerdale R. M. No. 311 was held at Westerdale on Saturday, June 16th, all the councillors being present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved on motion by Councillor Clarke.

A petition signed by a number of ratepayers of the municipality asking for the formation of a Rural Hospital District received the unanimous approval of the council and the necessary steps are being taken to secure the formation of such district.

Representatives from Westerdale Sunday School, also a number of ratepayers attended the meeting for the purpose of impressing upon the council the necessity of giving assistance to the Red Cross work.

Moved by Councillor Clarke that a grant of \$1,000 be made to the Red Cross fund.—Carried.

Moved by Councillor Clarke that we express our appreciation of the interest taken in Red Cross and Patriotic work by the Westerdale Sunday School and ratepayers of the district.—Carried.

On motion by Councillor Kearney a number of bills were passed and ordered paid.

Moved by Councillor Clarke that J. A. Kearney be appointed Deputy Reeve for the balance of the year 1917.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Councillor Kearney that a grant of \$75 be given for the purpose of building a fence to enclose the cemetery on N. W. 34 32 2 5.—Carried.

On motion by Councillors Blain and Bates the secretary was instructed to make application to the Department for surveys of road diversions on the N. W. of Sec. 2, 31-4-5; between sections 24 and 25-31-5-5; sections 31 and 32-33-4-5; sections 16 and 17-33-4-5.

On motion by Councillor Kearney bylaw No. 1, for restraining animals from running at large, was given its first reading. Particulars regarding same will be published later.

Moved by Councillor Carlson that the Council sit in Court of Revision at Westerdale on Saturday, July 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider the appeals made against the assessment on land within the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311 for the year 1917.—Carried.

Moved by Councillor Kearney that the Council do now adjourn until the above date.—Carried.

A. McNAUGHTON,  
Secretary

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Singer Sewing  
Machines & Repairs**

I can supply your wants on short notice.  
Old machines taken in trade for new ones.

**ANDREW AIRD**  
DIDSBURY, ALTA.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

**Edmonton  
Exhibition**

JULY 9 TO 14

**Single Fare**

For the round trip

**To Edmonton**

From all stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Tickets on sale—July 7 to 14. Return limit—July 16, 1917.

Full information from any CANADIAN PACIFIC TICKET AGENT.

R. DAWSON,  
District Passenger Agent,  
Calgary, Alta.

**Notice to Austin Tobias Schantz.**

Take notice that an action has been commenced against you in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, No. 12303, by Oscar F. Carlson and Carl G. Carlson, Executors of the Will of the late August Andrew Olson, to foreclose a Mortgage made by you to John Leuszler, of Didsbury, Alberta, and transferred to the above named executors; said Mortgage covering the N. W. Quarter of Section Thirty (30) in Township Thirtieth (30) in Range Two (2) West of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and securing the sum of \$1,200.00. And take further notice that the plaintiffs claim under the said mortgage the sum of \$1,542.35, together with interest thereon, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 23rd day of February, 1917. And take further notice that unless you file a Demand of Notice or a Statement of Defence by the 15th day of August, A. D. 1917, that the plaintiff may apply for such further order in this action as to the Court may seem meet.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1917.

LAURENCE J. CLARKE,  
Clerk of the Court.

EARL E. FREEMAN,  
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Approved  
(Signed) L. F. CLARKE,  
M. C.

**Notice to Creditors and Claimants.**

In the Estate of William Robertson, late of the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, Deceased:

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late William Robertson, who died on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1914, are required to send to Earl E. Freeman, Solicitor, for the Executor of his estate by the 21st day of July, 1917, after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or brought to his knowledge.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1917.

EARL E. FREEMAN,  
Solicitor for the Executor,  
Union Bank Building, Didsbury, Alberta.



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSO,  
Secretary. W. M.

**Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.**  
(Successor to W. A. Aerts)

Solicitor for  
Union Bank of Canada,  
Royal Bank of Canada,  
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,  
Town of Didsbury.

MONEY TO LOAN  
Didsbury, Alberta

**Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosedale Hotel, Oliver Street.  
Residence Phone 50. Office Phone 120.  
Didsbury, Alberta.

**J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.**  
Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba.  
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N. J.  
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.  
**PHONE 128**  
Didsbury, Alberta.

**VETERINARY SURGEON**  
**Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.**

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Particular work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central. Didsbury or Olds

**DR. A. J. MALIAS,**  
VETERINARY SURGEON,  
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal Dentistry a specialty.  
Calls answered day or night.  
**PHONE 145**

Residence King Edward St., DIDSBURY

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